

INSIDE: The emerging campaign to stop John Turner

Maclean's

MAY 7, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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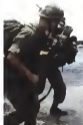
COVER

The Vengeance affair

A new book details the actions of a five-man assassination team that avenged the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972. *Vengeance* promises to be the Canadian publishing event of the season. But an extensive *Maclean's* investigation casts doubt on the authenticity of an explosive story by Toronto's George Jans.

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COVER PHOTO BY MARK LADD



The darkening war clouds

The CIA pledged to work more closely with Washington lawmakers, but there were signs of a continuing U.S. military buildup in Central America.

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The numbers game

Liberals are selecting the delegates who will choose the next prime minister. John Turner had some unexpected losses, and Jean Chrétien is in second place.

—Page 19



Treachery and betrayal

A new PBS TV mini-series recounts the 38-year-old question of whether Alger Hiss, a U.S. state department bureaucrat with impeccable credentials, was a spy.

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New hospital mysteries

In testimony at the hearing into the baby deaths at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, nurse Phyllis Traynor said she felt she might have been framed.

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SAAB

Swedish engineering. Depend on it.

French and English should be taught in the schools, official bilingualism has proved prohibitively expensive. The other 86 per cent of the Manitoba population should not be expected to foot the bill for the few per cent who are French-speaking.

—JO TAZZIE,
Manitoba, Ont.

It seems that Bruce Maloney is just going to echo Brian Treadwell's theme pushing French-language rights across Canada. Neither Treadwell nor Maloney ever mention Quebec's Bill 161, which shuts out the English language in Quebec. If the federal government doesn't discipline Quebec, then obviously it has no jurisdiction in any other province where it comes to language rights. Maloney, in courtiering Quebec's votes and hopelessly Ottawa's, will, like Treadwell, ostracize the Western provinces. So be it. It will save us a trip to the polls.

—A. M. OLEMON,
Ottawa, B.C.

I am most thoroughly weary of the constant clamor about language rights. Bruce or John Turner for an instant, rational response to the irrational noise spread forth by most politicians and the media, in pursuit of the spotlight. He appears to be the only sincere individual in the lot. The Liberals have used the issue to retain power. They have been successful at retaining power. The province of Quebec does as it pleases with regard to language rights, so why shouldn't Manitoba do the same?

—M. A. SMITH,
Port McHenry, Alta.

Why is it that politicians continue the contesting of unilingual English speaking tickets in Manitoba but not unilingual French speaking tickets in Quebec?

—KIM WATTS,
Ottawa

The cause of justice

After reading the report on the deaths of babies at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children (The baby murders, *Control/Report*, April 30) I feel a deep sense of outrage that comes in that hospital should be subjected to this kind of harassment by the commission and the media with no apparent support or demand for testimony from the doctors who were ultimately responsible for the care of these babies. Their names are not even mentioned. Are the nurses being made the "fall guy" in this dreadful situation? If everyone who had any contact with the babies in question, what about other hospital staff who had access to the nursery? Nurses should learn from this situation to take out liability insurance and have lawyers to represent them. At present, they are

most vulnerable. Furthermore, public inquiries of this nature do irreparable harm to innocent people who are furthering the cause of justice. The media are the only ones who benefit.

—REY ALICE HOGAN,
Fort Frances, Ont.

Regarding The baby murders: "the crime is that 'no more babies or kids, any victims could be imagined.' It seems to me, so to say the very least, extremely ironic that so much public concern and sympathy is being expressed at the loss of these children when, in the



Grange inquiry hearing room: outrage

same city and in the same year, respected doctors at work in other respected hospitals are allowed to quibble, hesitate to remove unborn children from the wombs of their mothers and are well-known doctors, with great public sympathy, stands trial to defend his right to operate abortion clinics. The baby murders are indeed very horrible and warrant our grave concern, but can less be said of the thousands of unborn children who will die with parental consent in other Toronto hospitals this year? Are they less helpless or innocent?

—MURRAY,
Markham, Ont.

The Grange commission's inquiry is the greatest witchhunt since the McCarthy era. It is trying to do the job that the police should have done before changing name Denis Melles in order. If an inquiry was needed, it should have been done without TV coverage, making it such a sensationalized media event. The whole nursing association deserves an apology for the way they are being per-

traged. If this is the way justice works in Ontario, then we are not far from Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

—BARRY KENNEDY,
Markham, Ont.

The April 9 cover of *Maclean's* is a substandard and abusive. It negates the factual and well-written article within the magazine. This kind of sensationalism enhances the apprehension of parents who have children at the hospital and further demonstrates the staff, which is striving to provide the best possible care for all families there. This kind of reporting does nothing to en-



port an institution in which many good things have continued to happen throughout those troublesome times. It also must reinforce the memories of the tragic events for those involved.

—BERNICE FRANK,
Toronto

The French factor

I was surrounded by an outcry in Canada when obituary (March 26) which says, "Garnica, the only French-Canadian of the 80s, acknowledged that his French background was probably a factor in Ottawa's decision to choose him." Why should the federal government, when making a nationwide competition for such an important assignment, be partial to an applicant because of his or her French background? In what way is Garnica's French background superior to the background of any of the other five members of the Canadian astronaut team? If I were the guy for Canada when a French background becomes a factor or reason for an appointment or an award from the federal government. —D.C. MACPHEE,
Victoria

Making youths accountable

Your article *New laws for young offenders* (Law, April 3), while dealing with an issue of great concern, contains certain inaccuracies and misleading statements, which must be addressed. The statement that many judges, lawyers and children's rights activists feel that the new law for youth is "full of contradictions" is unfair to those who drafted the legislation. Anyone who has examined the Young Offenders Act will be struck by the consistency of the law, from the policy section throughout, especially with regard to the philosophy that a youth, as a responsible young adult who has come into conflict with the law, must be held accountable for his illegal actions. The old law did not sentence or convict a young person—a delinquent, as agreed with the parents/paternal focus of that law, was not a crime. Young people will now face specific charges and, if convicted, find sentencing. They will be housed in facilities separate from adults, not in prison. A most important point in the new policy that young people are to be incarcerated only as a measure of last resort, the new law means that we are going to have to deal with young offenders more and more in the community and that the community will have to take a more active role in preventing crime.

—MICHAEL SMITH,
Edmonton

Edmonton John Howard Smith,
Edmonton

Equal rights for parents

I feel understanding and compassion for the man in Barbara Amiel's most perceptive social commentary *Which parent owns the child?* (Column, April 16). Neither parent of any child, born or unborn, should be allowed to have power to deny the other parent the right to show his or her parental love.

—BORIS LARCA,
Windsor, Ont.

Setting the record straight

The article *Shelter for the poor* (Housing, March 12) manages to recount several factual and truthful criticisms about co-operative housing. It suggests that housing co-ops are populated mostly by undeserving middle-income people. That suggestion is unfair and untrue. Although the program was designed to develop mixed-income communities rather than low-income ghettos, the most of Canada's Housing Mortgage Corp. evaluation shows that 88 per cent of the benefits went to households earning less than \$15,000 per year. Of course, there are some middle-income families living in co-ops. That same CMHC evaluation showed 12.6

per cent of co-op households had family incomes above \$30,000 per year. But this must be compared to the fact that 37.1 per cent of all Canadian households had family incomes above \$30,000 per year. You also ignore the existence of the current rental market. Nobody can produce new, moderately priced rental units in the market without some kind of government subsidy. Without any subsidy a newly built, small two-bedroom apartment in Toronto would have to rent for \$1,000 a month. This is about \$400 over the current market rents. On the basis of a quarter of one's income for rent, a household would need a \$4,000 yearly income to afford the unsubsidized apartment. The latest statistics show only 13.3 per cent of Canadian households with family incomes of more than \$6,000 per year. The experience of Canadian housing co-operatives over the past decade demonstrates that once the most effective ways to provide direct assistance to the core needy, stimulate the creation of a stock of affordable rental housing and encourage the formation of mixed-income communities.

—JULIAN D. GILBERT,
Rumour, Ontario
Co-Operation Housing Foundation
of Canada,
Ottawa

A once-named voice

What indeed does the United States want of Nicaragua? (Preparing to lift the arms, World, April 20) Voices in the White House are demanding free elections (already promised for November of this year). Meanwhile, the buildup of U.S. armed and trained CIA-supported military continues across the Honduran border, having already destroyed much of Nicaragua's badly needed aid supplies. The aid is being diverted to the result in the damaging of several foreign vessels carrying oil, medicine and school supplies to the people of the small Central American country, the United States has imposed hard economic sanctions, including cancelling vital trade. That raises the question, why did the United States so actively support the 48-year rule of the Somoza dynasty, which imprisoned and tortured thousands of innocent people, raped the economy, controlled much of the industry and reportedly pilfered part of the aid designed to relieve the suffering and devastation caused by the disastrous earthquake in the country's capital?

—J. J. SCHWARTZ,
Barnes, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. If correspondence is in German, the Editor's address is magazine, 10000 Sheppard Ave. E., Unit 10, Toronto, Ont. M2W 1A7.

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The pre-Olympic trials



Olympic souvenirs: the Games' commercialism has aroused wide criticism

Bathed in garish fluorescent light, a stand in the newly renovated Los Angeles airport displays more than 100 different kinds of 1984 Olympic souvenirs. There are mugs and sweatshirts, guidebooks and key chains, paperweights and ball-point pens. Even the Olympic eagle, seems to be everywhere. Across the corridor from the shop, in the men's washroom, a scrawled message reads, "The Los Angeles Police Department has promised you there will be no terrorist incidents at the Olympic Games: demand free burial insurance when you buy your tickets!" The juxtaposition of trawling hawkers and sadistic humor stirs up much of the atmosphere surrounding the 1984 Olympics, scheduled to run in the city from July 28 to Aug. 12. "The unprecedented commercialism that will prevail at the quadrennial games has aroused wide criticism while the spectre of international terrorism is provoking enough counterterrorism security arrangements to stir a chill into the sensitive heart."

Los Angeles County (population 7.5 million) faces two other matters of Olympic concern during the Games: race relations and traffic. Although one-third of the Olympic events, including boxing, swimming and track and field, will take place in south-central Los Angeles, the heart of the poor black and Latino ghettos, angry inhabitants have a litany of complaints, from the Games' astronomical ticket prices—they range from \$3 to \$95—with an av-

erage price of \$17—to the allegation that organizers have not provided enough jobs for minorities. Said Anita Kiang, a local community organizer: "We feel like the committee [the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee-LAOCOC] is having a homogenous party and we are not being invited!"

On the traffic front, in a city in which the car is king, visitors en masse on "Black Friday," Aug. 3. On that day three sports facilities in central Los Angeles, seating 36,000, will be in use at the same time, and the 92,000-seat Coliseum which will be the site of track-and-field events—it was used for the 1932 Games—will fill and empty twice. Prof. Saheya Kassar, who is conducting "fatigue research" at the University of Southern California, fears that the LAOCOC has based its entire traffic strategy on "highly unrealistic assumptions" and that a "paralyzing gridlock" during the Olympics would hamper police and ambulances during emergencies. Said Kassar: "I shudder to think what Black Friday might be like."

For their part, sports participants are upset at what they believe to be the over-commercialization of the Games caused by the heavy use of official corporate sponsors. But Olympic organizers contend that overcommercialization is a key reason for the Games' operation \$497.7-million budget. (Canadians are still paying for the sponsor-free 1976 Montreal Olympics, which ended up with a \$1-billion deficit.) To keep the Games' seats down the LAOCOC has had



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up 38 corporate sponsors, including Warner Communications (A&E), General Motors, Coca-Cola, Canon, Levi Strauss and McDonald's. In all, firms will spend some \$120 million on the Games to ensure that the right to advertise their wares as "official" Olympic products. Sponsorship by Mars chocolate products—the Games' "official snack foods"—is proving particularly welcome to participants. In defending the LAOOC's decision to accept Mars as a corporate sponsor, David Greenwood, the committee's vice-president of corporate relations, explained, "Pat Mars runs a room full of Olympic athletes along with a bunch of tennis rackets and tennis sticks, and I will guarantee you which will be consumed first."



Bomb-clearing robot: the threat of bloodshed hangs over the games

All problems pile beside the organizers' darkest worry: security. The threat of bloodshed has hung over the Olympics ever since 13 members of the Israeli team during the 1972 Games in Munich were killed in a raid by the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group. In hopes of ensuring that no similar security rears, the LAOOC plans to spend more than \$100 million on security—about a fifth of the Games' budget. What is more, the U.S. Congress has approved an additional \$50 million in cost of "emergency." As it is, security personnel—17,000 law enforcement officers from about 50 different U.S. agencies and private guards—will far outnumber the expected 10,000 athletes. In addition, the Los Angeles Special Weapons and Tactics team is practicing anti-terrorism maneuvers, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has brought in an elite force of 50 hostage specialists, and for the opening ceremonies the Secret Service alone will send more than 600 agents to ensure the safety of President Ronald Reagan.

The Olympics will also have the benefit of an arsenal of security equipment, including six sniper-equipped submarines-guns, 38 infrared night-surveillance sensors for helicopters, five sets of underwater radio equipment and other submarine surveillance gear, 20 high-powered rifles and a four-foot, seven-inch, \$75,000 bomb-clearing robot known as "Pestron Pix." The U.S. Post Office also plans to X-ray every piece of mail arriving at the athletes' quarters. The LAOOC's security chief, Edgar Best, a former FBI agent, believes that all of these measures will provide "just the right level of security."

The wide arsenal of arms that the Olympic events will cover presents a formidable challenge to security per-

sonnel. There are 28 sites in all. The rowing and canoeing events will take place 120 km north of the downtown Coliseum, the equestrian events at sites as far as 160 km north, water polo matches 98 km west, shooting events 65 km east.

So far, ticket sales have been slower than expected, a fact that organizers attribute to people's fears of traffic congestion and to the strength of the U.S. dollar, which increases the cost for foreigners who travel to Los Angeles. By mid-April more than two million of the seven million tickets for Olympic events were still available. But officials remain confident that by July 38 all problems will have vanished or, at least, proved to have been exaggerated. Still, for many Los Angelenos the prospect of the Games remains daunting. Said Robert Johnson, who lives near the Coliseum: "Believe me, I love sports. I am crazy about the Olympics. I just wish they would hold it somewhere else."

—DANIEL BOUTIN
in Los Angeles



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Doing business with Iran

The Iranian Embassy in Washington, D.C., gave seats of the sort it's most lavish parties when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi ruled Iran. The rack, the fannan and the powerful—Jean-Henry Kissinger to Elisabeth Taylor—ate before coming from golden plates while French champagne bubbled in the man's favorite. But in 1979 the extravaganza ended in the elegant old mansion off Massachusetts Avenue's "embassy row" when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came to power in Iran. Khomeini recalled the shah-appointed ambassador and dispatched his own representatives, who began a new era of semi-length dealings with the Americans. Then, after Iranian students stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in November, 1979, and had held 52 Americans hostage for five months, the United States severed diplomatic ties with Iran. By the time Iranian diplomats abandoned their embassy, along with six other Iranian-owned buildings in April, 1980, the U.S. treasury department had already frozen all Iranian assets in U.S. banks. In 1982 the treasury

department handed over the keys to the Iranian properties to Secretary of State George Shultz, who became caretaker.

Now, after four years of damage and neglect, which led to a steady deterioration, the Iranian properties are about to get a face lift. Last month the U.S. treasury seized about \$1.6 million of Iran's assets in U.S. banks to renovate the buildings. The state department plans to convert the embassy for its own office use. According to Barbara Allen, an operations officer with the state department, the department will rent the other buildings "in good hearts" (Canada did not sever diplomatic relations with Iran, and the Iranians have a consular staff of four in Ottawa.)

Officially, U.S. diplomatic relations with Iran remain severed. Khomeini threatened to cut off all dealings with the "decadent" West when he came to power. But, in fact, Iran is conducting trade, commerce with Canada, the United States and their allies. Iran's trade volume worldwide is still at less than one-fifth of the pre-Islamic revolution level. But in the past year com-

merce between the United States and Iran increased by \$6 billion, more than double the previous year's. The United States last year imported \$800 million worth of Iranian oil through a Geneva intermediary. For its part, Iran exported \$13 billion worth of goods from the West in 1983, mostly U.S. drilling equipment and machinery spare parts bought from West Germany, Italy and Greece. Canadian exports to Iran—steel, wheat and other agricultural products—increased to \$296.1 million (Can.) last year from \$21.8 million (Can.) in 1981.

Iran has so far refused to pay any compensation to the 52 Americans it held hostage for 14½ months in the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran. What is more, last Dec. 30 the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco ruled that U.S. courts cannot hear suits filed against Iran by the hostages. Judges William Gray and Cynthia Robinson declared that, under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, Iran can only be sued in the United States for actions that took place in the United States. That decision effectively dashed the Americans' hope of obtaining compensation from Iran for their ordeal.

At the same time, international financial observers note that Tehran bankers and businessmen have been meticulously professional in their business transactions with the West. Bankers who do business with Iran estimate that the country has about \$5 billion in foreign exchange reserves and that its 1983 international payments account is roughly in balance. Said Assistant U.S. Treasury Secretary John M. Walker Jr.: "The Iranians are doing all they can to restore their credibility in the world banking community." After 2½ years of negotiation, Iran has in the past eight months repaid about \$600 million to the Export-Import Bank of the United States for loans made to the shah's government. A total of 35 other loans worth about \$14 million remains outstanding. But Tehran contends that it cannot accept responsibility for those funds because U.S. banks had loaned the money to private Iranian companies.

Despite that outstanding debt Western banks now regard Iran to be financially responsible. International economic analysts believe that if the country could end its devastating 19-year war with Iraq, its economy would improve swiftly and drastically. Said one U.S. treasury official: "The ayatollah is an old man. There are indications that he will be followed by a more moderate regime that wants to be ready for the time when it will again have normal relations with the West." When that time comes, a renovated embassy building will be ready in Washington.

—WILLIAM LOWERY in Washington

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Q&A: ISAAC ASIMOV

A futurist's gloomy vision

By the time Isaac Asimov's 2006 book, approximately titled *Open 800*, reaches bookshelves this fall, the prolific author will have completed at least a dozen more volumes. Since he published his first short story in 1937, Asimov, 64, who writes an average of 15 to 20 books a year, has produced works as varied as *The Human Body* and *The Human Empire*, but he is best-known for his science fiction classics. The re-

Other serious problems are the over-exploitation of resources, the destruction of the soil and the ecological imbalances caused by the extinction of various species because of the destruction of their habitats. But it all boils down to endlessly increasing population. If you have more and more people, they have to consume more and more resources. They have to pollute more and more. Each person is an inevitable source of pollution.

But people take up more and more room, destroy more and more habitats and bring about the extinction of more and more species. They rub against each other more and more. If you crowd people, they will have more and more occasions for mutual irritation. So there is seriously a problem on earth that you cannot attribute to overpopulation.

Asimov is in the early 1970s you wrote essays in which you expressed despair over the consequences of unbridled population growth. Are you now depressed now? Asimov: The world birth rate has dropped from about the two-per-cent-a-year level that it was back in the early 1970s to perhaps a 1.6 per cent now. That is by no means enough because the population has gone up the usual number of months being added every year.

Asimov: If women are busy, they will not need babies.

several futurists recently underwent triple coronary bypass surgery but he likes nothing better than sitting at his typewriter at 4 a.m. each day for a full day's work. Asimov recently spoke with Maclean's correspondent Zita Christopher at his New York apartment.

Maclean's: What are the important problems confronting the world?

Asimov: Pollution, for one. You cannot just tackle pollution in one place and let it go at that. If you have acid rain, it becomes somebody's everywhere in burning dirty coal. Canada is famous because it gets bad rain that originates in the United States. And Ronald Reagan, every once in a while when a report comes in, orders another report—which is the easiest way of not doing anything.

has gone up. The world seems to be coming to realize the dangers of overpopulation. More governments are attempting to maintain some family planning. China, with a population of over one billion, is making strenuous efforts to lower the birth rate, telling its citizens that single-child family. That is true in other nations as well. Family planning is beginning to make inroads in Latin America, too. I am sure it will begin to make inroads in Africa, because there can be no government so tilted that it does not realize that it is eating it can do for its people as long as population continues to go up. As the population goes up, society becomes more unstable, and the power of governments becomes more precarious.

Maclean's: You have said that by 2050

A. ASIMOV



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women will be more sexually permissive and less sexually satisfied.

Askenazi: What I suspect is that more and more women are going to be allowed to enter the mainstream of all human activities because, if our society continues as it is, our chief problem is going to be population. That means lowering the birthrate because we cannot very well increase the death rate in order to lower the population. In order to decrease the birthrate we will have to give women something else to do. Throughout history high birthrates have gone right along with low social status for women.

If a woman does nothing but have babies and make them, she does not have either time or need for education, she does not have time to do anything else except all the housework and the cooking and the plugging. On the other hand, in these societies where women have, for a period of time anyway, been fairly high on the social scale, the birthrate has been low because women do not want 15 children when they have something else to do.

Metcalfe's: Over the past decade we have seen an increasing number of workers lose jobs because of automation. Will advances in technology inevitably lead to greater unemployment?

Askenazi: On the contrary, the advances of technology inevitably create more jobs than they destroy. Although the population in the past 200 years has quadrupled, jobs have also increased significantly. In a robotized and computerized world there would be many kinds of work that we do not necessarily foresee. But the problem is that the changes are taking place increasingly rapidly. We really do not have time to get people to switch jobs. You say to someone, "All right, so your job on the automobile treadmill has stopped, so go and repair a computer." The guy says, "I don't know how to repair a computer." And you may not be able to teach him. He may be 55 years old and he just does not know anything but how to tighten a bolt. So you have to have Compassion Society has to be prepared to see that people are taken care of where their own work disappears and that is no wonderful work that they can do or can be trained to do. That is expensive, but it is transitional because eventually people will be able to do the jobs that they are needed to do. The danger is that we are going to have people in power whose horizons are the size of a saucer.

Metcalfe's: What do you think of President Reagan's "Star Wars" proposal, in which he advocated the use of complex, untestable laser-like weapons in outer space?

Askenazi: I am not the least interested in developing space as another arena of warfare. Reagan says that in developing space weapons his objective is to stop warlike, but I do not believe that

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for a minute. It is simply a matter of getting the high ground, and all we will gain out of it is that instead of being able to put an end to humanity in 30 minutes we will be able to do it in 30 minutes. That is an advance I can live without.

Maclean's: What do you think of the theory of limited nuclear war—a nuclear war that would not wipe out humanity? **Answer:** I do not believe in that. There has never been any war in which people did not use every weapon at their disposal. The only partial exception is poison gas. Both sides used it in the First World War, but no nation used it in the Second World War because it was too easy to strike back. Every nation had poison gas so there was a balance of terror. And now, in the same way, nations do not want to use nuclear weapons because of the possibility of retaliation. In fact, the only time nuclear weapons were used in war, they were used by the peace-loving United States in 1945 against Japan—a nation at the point of surrender. Had it been the other way around—had the Soviet Union dropped the atomic bomb—we would never stop talking about it. The one real threat right now is that we are going to leave the Soviets so much that they are going to feel their only chance for survival is to wait for a good opportunity for a first strike. And the Soviet Union can argue the same way, so the balance of terror works to a certain point.

Maclean's: As people live longer, work takes up less of their time. How will we deal with increased leisure?

Answer: We are going to have to cultivate something aesthetically. Everything has something aesthetic. Take me—all I like to do is write. But even if I were not good enough to make a living at it, why should I not do it to occupy my leisure? There are things in leisure that are respectable to do and things that are not. If, in leisure, you lie on a beach day after day getting a tan, that is respectable. If, on the other hand, you get 50 million toothpicks and make battleships with them, you are considered nuts. My feeling is that making battleships out of toothpicks is an art form and lying around on the beach is just relaxation.

Maclean's: At a young man you were refused admission to medical school and instead you did graduate work in chemistry. Do you ever wish that you had become a doctor?

Answer: I cannot think of anything more boring. I would have ended up as a doctor, but I would have ended up as a writer. Just as I quit being a teacher to become a writer. Of course, it is important to teach, but I still teach because writing in a form of teaching. I no longer lecture to 30 students in a classroom. Now I lecture to millions of people. ☐

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FOLLOW-UP

The Cooper mystery

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation still keeps a file open on D.B. Cooper, but investigators have little hope of ever finding the one person who hijacked a North American airplane and got away with it. Many people believe that Cooper has been dead for 12½ years. And yet somewhere in his story more alive than in Ariel, Wash., population 500 in the southern part of the state where Cooper leaped from a Boeing 727 jet more than 18 years ago. At the Ariel Shore and Tavern, patrons gather each Thanksgiving weekend to mark Cooper's dramatic Nov. 24, 1971, leap.

The legend of D.B. Cooper begins on a Northwest Airlines flight from Portland, Ore., to Seattle, Wash. A nondescript man in a brown suit and sunglasses gave a flight attendant a ransom note demanding money and four parachutes and threatening to blow up the plane. The plane landed in Seattle, where the 37 passengers disembarked, and a Federal Aviation Administration official headed the hijacker \$200,000 in marked \$50 bills and the parachutes. Once the plane was in the air again, the hijacker landed the flight attendants into the cockpit. Then, somewhere above the stormy Cascade Mountains near Ariel, he lowered the 727's rear boarding ramp and jumped, with the money and the parachutes.

The unimaginative, of course, believe that the man who was identified as Dan Cooper, but who later became known as D.B. Cooper, died upon impact with the ground. Such a theory does not sit well with the customers of the Ariel Shore and Tavern, about 50 km northwest of Portland, where on the annual D.B. Cooper Day at least 500 fans come to celebrate a Jesse James who beat the system. They are convinced that he survived because his body was never found.

Cooper remains so much a mystery as his escape. The FBI has never positively identified the man. Cooper fans like to believe that he is living happily somewhere on the marshy money and that some day he may drop in to the tavern. Bud David Fisher, 34, president of the 580-member D.B. Cooper Fan Club. "To jump out the back of a 727, he must have known the door mechanisms, he must have planned it all out. I am sure he survived." And in a way, of course, Cooper has—as legend.

—DAVID COHEN, with Diane Lockton.

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AN AMERICAN VIEW

Fonda and the unforgiving Right

By Fred Bruening

In the old days Jane Fonda would go on television to best writers against the Vietnam War, and around the United States peace fests would bury their heads. Uh-oh, Jane signed heart in the right place, Fonda seemed flustered when it came to matters of the mind. She sounded like a person who had committed to memory the slogans on every placard carried through the streets of Washington, hearing her discuss the geopolitical implications of the Southeast Asian conflict was like listening to Mr. Goodwrench striving to explicate the theory of relativity. Years later Fonda acknowledged as much: "Because I lacked confidence in myself, I would borrow other people's rhetoric—rhetoric that didn't suit me. In doing so, I didn't even know what the words meant. There must have been something that seemed false about it that I think turned people off, and I am ashamed of that."

Turned people off? On the Left there may have been exasperation. On my God, Jane, just shut up and write—that sort of thing. On the Right there was very saleable in indignation. A truer was in their mind, a privileged Hollywood teen who thought she knew more about foreign policy than the American League. Fonda proceeded to put more knots in the leftist fringe when, in 1975, she headed for...where else?...Hanoi, there to get a firsthand view of the destruction our bombs had wrought. Photos of Fonda tearing disaster sites in a helmet prompted a congressman from Georgia to demand that she be ejected on charges of treason. And that was only the beginning.

Incredibly, Fonda became the very symbol of resistance to the war. Hawks were repelled enough by Jane Fonda, Dr. Spock, Abbie Hoffman and other heroes of the liberal elite, but for Jane Fonda a special remedy was reserved. "Lady Fonda," was a familiar bit of graffiti, and there was some rough talk circulating, too, awfully rough. If the right wing weren't so thoroughly lacking in sophistication, one might expect its bold generals had contrived to elevate Fonda to a shrewd way of discrediting the antiwar movement. If there was the best rationale possible could offer, maybe the United States ought to stay in Vietnam for ever.

For the Right, however, such a move would require a quasirealist leap in imagination and, with the possible exception of William Buckley Jr., conservatism associates every revolutionary in one hot house. No, it was not that hard-earned recognition the propaganda value to be gained by pretending Fonda spoke for the antiwar movement but rather that those hopeless avocates thought she actually did. They raged and raged so Jane Fonda succeeded in making her into something she never was: important. Without meaning to, Fonda became Silver Seditious. According to a lot of Americans, she still is.

Time goes by, of course. Pages full of the colander, cross advice located the corners of our eyes. Although the current administration is doing its best to stage a Vietnam arrival in the jungles of El Salvador, that old war is gone. The American Left is diffuse and directionless. Conservatism are making life they are the wave of the future. Stand back.

Enter, once again, Jane Fonda. The

'To conservatives Jane Fonda is a threat to the land and they do not want her exercise wear in U.S. stores'

actress has matured considerably and no longer is given to the ready-made remarks and a bit of cynicism that so often flows only to her definition in world history. She takes roles in predictably "relevant" movies that usually turn out to be box office hits and she practices a kind of low-key liberalism that, one would think, even the most ardent opponent would find tolerable.

She also has a lucrative avocation. Fonda discovered at some point that her body was genuine American dress and—after, then, just about perfect. Fonda, the model, recently interviewed Fonda, 40, for a magazine piece and declared, "She is frighteningly firm, with an absolutely great rear end." Natural resources of such extraordinary quality could not be wasted, and Fonda now markets fitness secrets with no less aplomb than the windswept who deal in false cosmetics and the five-minute lunchtime pizza.

The baby and reform have only to buy Jane's exercise book or her exercise record or her exercise videotape, or exercise, all three—Jane's advice truly generously shared in person, tapes,

rest thighs, the fastest of booties. And if the customer wants to attain maximum chic while descending into a repetition of deep knee bends, Jane can accommodate wear again. Introducing Jane Fonda Workout, a selection of five exercise wear (turtan-made).

Agony anticipation might types might high the idea of Jane going for even bigger books, but could anyone else dare enough to complain? You bet your life. After Fonda arranged promotional appearances in a number of department stores, the photos began appearing in New Orleans, Miami, even New York, angry patriots voiced their dismay. Jane Fonda on the premises? Better an invasion of black flies. Keep the little soap off the drying floor. At Sak's Fifth Avenue management reported harsh threats, according to Ron Rosenfield, a spokeswoman for Fonda. Books threats at Sak's? Once upon a time it took nothing more than a new line of jewelry counts to cause a stir. Suddenly, we're talking real.

Step this for the rebel Right—in tentations. A decade after the fact, conservatives still see in Jane Fonda a clear and present danger. So much a threat to the land does the represent, in fact, that even her big winners, love life and corporate success, be allowed to permeate the apparel market. A caller in New Orleans said Fonda hadn't the right to do business because her views clearly were anti-American, a curious notion given the fact that on Jane's recent films only to her definition in world history. She takes roles in predictably "relevant" movies that usually turn out to be box office hits and she practices a kind of low-key liberalism that, one would think, even the most ardent opponent would find tolerable.

It is true that the movement began in a venerable device used extensively by unions and civil rights groups to achieve well-defined goals. But in such cases there is no room for dilemma or contemplative fantasies. One side has won the other wants, and, according to pressure is applied. What goes then, in the Fonda after? In her own words, the actress chooses simply to "exercise like an enterprise." Shouldn't the other side recognize Jane Fonda, at all people, including the victim of American liberalism and the sign of the marketplace? No, it's not the 1960s anymore. Fonda has made the adjustment easily. Only her detractors have succumbed to nostalgia.

Fred Bruening is a writer with *Sunday in New York*.



The Liberal numbers game



Montreal's St. Jacques riding, voting in Vancouver Centre (above): packed meetings and schemes to cut Turner's lead

By Malcolm Gray

Organizers for Liberal leadership candidates John Turner expect confidence last week before a delegate selection meeting in the federal riding of Vancouver Centre. Key members of his campaign had worked to sign up more than 500 new Liberals. But as the meeting began in a plush ballroom of the Hyatt Regency hotel, the Turner team's optimism began to slip. Only about half of the 800 eligible voters showed up, and supporters of Energy Minister Jean Chretien had a slate of nominated delegates to rival the Turner chances. The outcome, after four hours of speeches and hotly contested voting, five delegates for Chretien and two for Turner. The Vancouver Centre results and the outcome of delegate selection meetings across the country threatened the Turner factor. The answer was that, in British Columbia, Metro Toronto and Quebec, some of his rivals have linked up informally to elect anybody but

Turner slates of delegates.

Despite those setbacks, the former Ontario minister still enjoyed a comfortable lead in his bid to succeed Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. After three weeks of meetings Turner has won the support of 650 of roughly 1,500 delegates already chosen to vote at the party's June convention in Ottawa. Chretien is second place with approximately 550 delegates, leaving Economic Development Minister Donald Johnston and Justice Minis-

ter Mark MacGulgan fighting with Employment Minister John Roberts for third place. But the favorite's lackluster showing in British Columbia—Chretien so far has won the support of 71 delegates to 16 for Turner—and Metro Toronto will likely cause further changes at his headquarters. Bill Lee, a veteran Liberal strategist who has planned Paul Hellyer's leadership bid in 1985, acted on recently as director of the campaign organization, but the Turner forces are still losing in ridings they were expected to win. "No one has overall control of the campaign," declared one aide before a weekend meeting called in hopes of tightening the organization.

Turner's slower pace was clearly evident in Toronto. Twenty of the 25 ridings have already chosen the delegates (seven elected from each constituency) who they will send to Ottawa. A top-Turner movement worked successfully in two ridings last week as workers for Chretien and Roberts formed a successful coalition in West-



ter Simcoe, now represented by Conservative David Crombie, a former Toronto mayor. Turner managed to win only one of the seven delegates. Reversing drama by the candidates in the past month swelled the membership in the riding to 1,200 from 500. But when 300 people turned up to vote, they chose a mixed slate which gave three delegates to Chretien, two to Roberts and one to Johnston.

And in Etobicoke-Lakeshore, a riding with a mixture of upper-middle-class executives and blue-collar immigrants, Turner failed to gain a single delegate. Instead, a membership drive by Roberts boosted a slate of seven people pledged to support the employment minister. Said Jan Innes, a worker in Turner's campaign headquarters: "It's a very worrisome situation for the Turner camp."

A strong Toronto showing was crucial for both Chretien and Roberts. Chretien organizers expressed delight at out-hustling Turner forces at their own territory, and Roberts, who represents St. Paul's riding, claimed that the results strengthened his bid on third place (page 28). In British Columbia, Steven Sefton, the provincial co-chairman of the Turner campaign, seemed to agree. "There was a bit of gnawing up in some ridings," he said. "I was a bit mystified by some of the results. We expected to do better."

Equally unsettling for some Liberals was the emergence of slates of unaccredited delegates in several ridings. In Etobicoke, Ont., last week five elected delegates described themselves as an unaccredited "ad hoc" slate, representing the Portuguese, Greek, Italian and East Indian communities. Frank Silva, who worked for James Côté when the former Trudeau aide tried to win the Toronto riding of Spadina in 1982, acknowledged that he had hoped recruit some of the new Portuguese-Canadian members among the 450 people at the meeting.

The riding's son, Peter Lang, who backs Turner, charged that Côté was attempting to become a power broker at the convention. But Silva argued in turn that the new members simply reflected the Portuguese community's desire for political representation in Ottawa. "Côté is up to his navel in a backroom politics again," Lang declared. "It is exactly what the party has condemned." But some party members attempted to play down the logic of the critics, suggesting that Silva had worked the riding on behalf of Roberto Earlhart, however, Côté's associates added 400 names to the membership in Toronto's Trinity riding. The new members disappointed various constituency workers by claiming delegate badges.

Not all attempts to pack meetings across the country have succeeded. At a Liberal delegate selection meeting in the riding of Winnipeg-St. James last week, Garry Vilas, one of Roberts's Manitoba organizers, managed to sign up about 100 new members. But the chairman disqualified the Roberts slate of candidates because they failed to meet a requirement that they live in the riding and be members of the association for at least two months before the convention. In protest the frustrated Roberts supporters walked out of the meeting. Crying with frustration, Vilas said: "We made a mistake with the membership." He explained that, although the Roberts supporters had been recruited months in advance to meet at

fore the May 10 deadline for choosing delegates.

But infuriating at a Liberal women's club was a far cry from the enthusiasm which plagued the Conservative leadership campaign last year when Tory organizers enlisted devotees and children to support their candidate. Liberal party members in the Montreal riding of St. Jacques, where pro-McLewy Swans recruited at least 20 men from the Old Brewery Mission, held their delegate selection meeting last week, drawing fewer than 100 voters on a night when the Montreal Canadiens were not playing in the Stanley Cup hockey semifinals. The result indicated that the battle for Quebec is largely between two men. Turner gained five of



Chretien: in second place, but coming on strong in British Columbia and Ontario

delegates, they had not turned in their membership cards until last week. The outcome: five Turner delegates and two for Chretien.

One of the worst provincial disasters occurred in Alberta, where the Calgary Women's Liberal Club became so bogged down in arguments that chairman Wayne Peterson had to suspend a busy meeting one hour after it began. The club's executive had ruled prior to the meeting that 45 prospective members (potential Turner supporters and half the women at the meeting) were ineligible to vote. Membership secretary Laura Hamilton said that all had been improperly signed up, but that some had missed the deadline for new members by seven minutes. But when one of the accredited members insisted that the executive had advertised two different registration deadlines, the meeting ended with supporters rejecting the three-day-old delegate selection process. The club now must hold a meeting be-

fore the June 10 deadline for choosing delegates. But infuriating at a Liberal women's club was a far cry from the enthusiasm which plagued the Conservative leadership campaign last year when Tory organizers enlisted devotees and children to support their candidate. Liberal party members in the Montreal riding of St. Jacques, where pro-McLewy Swans recruited at least 20 men from the Old Brewery Mission, held their delegate selection meeting last week, drawing fewer than 100 voters on a night when the Montreal Canadiens were not playing in the Stanley Cup hockey semifinals. The result indicated that the battle for Quebec is largely between two men. Turner gained five of

With Arthur Johnson and Shana McKip, Jane O'Brien and John Proulx in Vancouver, Gordon Logan in Calgary, Carol Green in the West and Bruce Wallace in Montreal.

New tactics for a rusty campaign

After weeks of loudspeaker campaigning, John Turner moved to a new strategy of policy press-conferences last week in an effort to ignite his slow-starting drive for the Liberal leadership. In Winnipeg he outlined a policy aimed at ending western alienation and—in a bid earlier in the week for the feminist vote—told Toronto Liberal women that his government would only do business with companies that deliver equal pay for work of equal value. The new emphasis on

it—and this regimen is repeating some of the earlier damage. One youth delegate, Cindy Seriani, says she is torn between Turner and Energy Minister Jean Chrétien, but the 18-year-old student was "impressed" by a brochure addressed that Turner made before local Liberals in St. Catharines, Ont., last week. "I am still undecided," said Seriani, "but now I am leaning toward Turner. We need somebody who can go on and win the election."

The architect of the candidate's cam-

The stamp of Lee's new tactics marked Turner's swing through southern Ontario and the West last week. Because women probably will constitute more than half of the 2,400 delegates to the Liberal leadership convention in June, Turner sought to improve his image by espousing equal pay for women. Women now earn only 60 cents for every dollar men earn, but many corporations argue that the equal pay policy will not be much. Equal pay provisions now apply to the federal public service. Crown corporations, banks and institutions such as banks under federal jurisdiction. The provisions are not actively enforced—and Turner did not say how he would enforce them. And he did not indicate how much it would cost.

Flying west later in the week, Turner pledged to Winnipeg to end western alienation with a 10-point plan aimed at building a "national partnership." He said that Crown corporations, banks, transportation systems and regional development policies would become more sensitive to western interests, but he gave few other specifics. Despite that, many delegates liked what they heard. Said Turner supporter Tim Ryan, a 24-year veteran of Liberal party politics. "I am personally convinced that Turner can deliver the man in the West that we need."

Between his statements, in public and in private, Turner is sincere, serious and vague. In St. Catharines he received a standing ovation after speaking to one hour at the school's like. Declared Turner "I undertake to lead an effective government, cost-conscious and tough, yet sensitive and compassionate, dedicated to growth and stability." Many delegates like Turner because he is not just a journalist like his late boss, under the disastrous Trudeau, he remembers first names and treats people better. Some women still look at the sight of the silver hair and blue eyes. But Turner is a candidate in training—a lawyer who is painfully learning lessons on how to be a politician again.

—MARY JANKWICZ in Toronto, with Andrew McFarlane in Winnipeg



Turner with Liberal women in Toronto: fears that there is support, but little emotional response

policy contributed substance to Turner's campaign, but the policies were thin on specifics, and Turner tended to shy away when journalists pressed for details. In Toronto a reporter trying to find out more about Turner's equal pay proposals remarked that his idea might be fraught with practical difficulties. Seeing a trap, Turner seriously replied, "I think I have answered all your questions"—and then he left. Admitted a Turner editor. "He is so damn gun-shy. But then again, he knows that if he puts his foot in his mouth once or twice more, he is in very serious trouble." It is evident on the road with Turner that a new wariness haunts the candidate. Still, the founding and the victories that marked Turner's early campaigning are less evident now. Strategists have decided what Turner is going to say—and when and how he will say

it—and this regimen is repeating some of the earlier damage. One youth delegate, Cindy Seriani, says she is torn between Turner and Energy Minister Jean Chrétien, but the 18-year-old student was "impressed" by a brochure addressed that Turner made before local Liberals in St. Catharines, Ont., last week. "I am still undecided," said Seriani, "but now I am leaning toward Turner. We need somebody who can go on and win the election."

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—MARY JANKWICZ in Toronto, with Andrew McFarlane in Winnipeg

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The expectations of John Roberts

Employment and Immigration Minister John Roberts is one of several contestants in the Liberal leadership race. Roberts expects to reach the party's convention in June as third place behind John Turner and Jean Chrétien—a good position for a compromise candidate if support for the early favorites declines. In the second of a series of Maclean's interviews with the leadership candidates, the MP for Toronto's St. Paul's riding and a former aide to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau talked about the campaign and current issues with the minister's senior editors.

Maclean's: Why do you think you can win?

Roberts: I am in third place. We are getting significant delegate support from across the country and I believe that we will go to the convention in third place. The most realistic scenario would be a situation in which Turner and Chrétien each had between 500 and 1,000 votes and I had somewhere around 450 on a first ballot. If that happens then there will be a good chance of people turning to me. The next leader is going to be somebody from outside of Quebec, someone who is capable of talking to Canadians in either one of our official languages spontaneously.

Maclean's: You are now in some quarter of an extraordinary anti-foreigner, anti-racing riot. How can you personally appeal to western voters?

Roberts: I guess nothing excites me more than the sense that I am sort of a fat cat establishment. I'm someone who grew up in a cocktail party, which I never do in spite of what Alan Fotheringham writes. I dislike cocktail parties intensely and I find when I talk to people out West, they respond. Sure they would like to have had a candidate from the West. But there isn't any. The young Liberals in the West are giving me strong support. I am getting a good reaction from westerners.

Maclean's: What is the most serious problem facing Canada?

Roberts: The longer-term serious problem is that of managing the impact of change and the pace of change in society. The most immediate short-term problem is job and job creation in society.

Maclean's: What solutions do you have?

Roberts: We need a department of technology and technology development. We have a minister of state for science and technology, which is a service department for government rather than a service department for the public. We need to look at a tax policy that encourages

the accumulation of capital and its investment in Canadian enterprise to get the research and development that we need, to get the skills development that we need, the innovation that we need. We need an economic development strategy that, unlike our past strate-



Roberts: a choice for cocktail parties

gy, does not simply deal with disadvantage.

Maclean's: Do you support the Bank of Canada's interest rate policies?

Roberts: I support the Bank of Canada intervening to smooth out fluctuations in interest rate levels but the level of interest rates is going to correspond inevitably to the estimation of the international market of the place of the Canadian dollar. We should not be obsessed by that, whether we wanted to or not, we could not sustain a level of the dollar artificially for long.

Maclean's: Do you think the deficit should be brought down?

Roberts: I support the position that the government has taken, that is the deficit should be reduced gradually over the next three years. I do not think we need to undertake a crash program and an increase of taxes to reduce the deficit.

Maclean's: Would you keep all existing social programs unless there was universal eligibility, including the baby bonus?

Roberts: We do not want to dismantle a structure of social security that has served us very well, both in terms of social justice and in terms of economic growth. A polarized society, as we are finding out in British Columbia, is not only not a just society but it is also not a good base for economic growth. The transformation of unemployment insurance is going to be an important area of social policy. It must become not simply an unemployment insurance fund but an unemployment and skills development fund.

Maclean's: Do you think defence spending should be increased?

Roberts: It is being increased now and I am not unhappy about that. There is a need for an assessment of the role of Canadian Forces which concentrates first on those things that are most important or appropriate to Canada. We should be more concerned about maritime forces, which are better able to guard Canada's coast and survey the Arctic, than we should be about changing nuclear-powered submarines in the middle of the Atlantic.

Maclean's: Should there be another serious missile test in Canada?

Roberts: What concerns me about the cruise decision is that it is undermining the strength of public support for our participation in NATO. I believe it is important for us to be in NATO. I doubt that our position on the testing of delivery systems is so important that it outweighs the strong understanding of public support for Canada in NATO that has taken place as a result.

Maclean's: Would you continue the government's current policy on bilingualism?

Roberts: It is very important to make it clear that the official language policy was not some personal policy of Trudeau's that will be watered down when he leaves. It is at the heart of what the Liberal party stands for. We need to ensure that the Constitution is applied in Manitoba. As someone from Ontario, I do not like to lecture the Manitobans but because we in Ontario have not done what we should have done. Official government should have agreed to an official bilingualism.

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Shawer: a test of faith in the government's commitment to consultation

Bennett gets tough—again

In normal times, Vancouver's two daily newspapers, *The Province* and *The Star*, set as the unofficial consensus of British Columbia—and, perhaps more important, as a forum for dissent against government policies. But since the end of March, when five weeks went on strike at both papers, Premier William Bennett's Social Credit government has reinstated a number of contentious bills aimed at lowering immigrant rights and human rights and cutting back on legal aid. Those measures caused widespread protest when the government proposed them last July as part of a 38-bill fiscal restraint package, but in recent weeks there has been little public dissent. According to *Social* back-bencher John Reynolds, opposition to the bills is muted because "the public likes our legislation."

But there are signs that opposition is growing. This week, when the legislature reconvenes after its Easter break, the government will face renewed protests from *Operation Solidarity*, the heavily based coalition of labor and social groups that brought the province to the brink of a general strike last fall. The 500,000-member B.C. Human Rights Coalition planned to set up a tent city early this week and hold a candlelight vigil on the lawn of the legislature in Victoria to protest the new Human Rights Act, one of four bills that the government held back last fall because of the public outcry over plans to severely cut back on legal aid and human rights protection in the province.

At that time, the government promised it would consult with human rights groups to improve the legislation. But Kenneth Shawer, co-chairman of the provincial Solidarity Coalition, says the bill now before the legislature is essentially the same. "Two days after our last submission," and Shawer, "they produced the bill, which makes it hard to have faith in the consultation process."

The government was also expected to introduce two new and controversial pieces of legislation this week: one bill will ban labor disruption on the site of Expo '86, and another will propose changes to the B.C. Labor Code that, right, among other things, make the certification of new unions much more difficult. As well, the government was expected to propose a settlement in the province's 18-week-old pulp and paper dispute after 15,700 pulp and paper workers voted last week to reject the 14 companies' final offer.

Meanwhile, there was no resolution in sight in the newspaper strike, which began when the production unions walked off the job after only half an hour of bargaining. The Vancouver New Westminster Newspaper Guild, which joined the strike two weeks later, has urged the suspension of talks. But while Pacific Press Ltd., which owns both papers, has raised its wages offer to 12 per cent from 8.5 per cent over those years, other contentious issues involving job security and working conditions are keeping the other unions away from the bargaining table.

—JANE O'NEILL in Vancouver

A rhythmical trail of death

When county court Judge William Hoyt sentenced 36-year-old Noel Winters to life for second-degree murder in Saint John on March 20, it seemed to end one of the gristliest murder sagas in New Brunswick's history. A month earlier Winters, a notorious local criminal, shot and killed two men, dismembered their bodies and stuffed them into two green garbage bags. But the news continued to investigate. Then, last week, they unearthed two more bodies near Winters' home 30 km from Saint John.

Montreal police soon identified the victims as Jack McLaughlin, 46, an alleged hired killer connected to that city's underworld, and Marie Hildebrand, 25, his girlfriend. No one had seen the couple since last fall, and Montreal police believe they went to New Brunswick to kill Winters after he refused to pay for a drug shipment. Instead, they ended up in a shallow grave, buried alongside Hildebrand's pet bull terrier, Buster. But police could not question Winters. Less than 24 hours after police had found the bodies, prison guards discovered that he had hanged himself in his cell at Dorchester penitentiary by wrapping a bed sheet around his neck.

Winters had an 18-year record of convictions for burglary, robbery and drug possession—and a reputation for violence when he was in jail. On Dec. 15, 11 Winters had been drinking red whisky with two friends, James Keenan, 64, and his son, James Keenan Jr., 35, when he started arguing with the younger man. Before the night was out, both Keenans were dead.

Winters' girlfriend, Mary Elizabeth Clark, 23, was also in the cottage at the time. At a preliminary hearing in March she testified for the Crown that Winters had forced her to bring him a 6-mm. Legat gun, which he used to shoot the younger Keenan before killing the father with a shotgun. Police have also charged Paul Hines, 28, as an accessory after the fact, and he faces trial on the charge this week. At 5 a.m. on Feb. 12, Clark and two men dragged the bodies into the yard behind the cottage. There they used two hand saws and an axe to cut them up before putting them into the bags and taking them to a nearby dump. The next day garbage pickers split open the bags and made the discovery that ended with Noel Winters' conviction and eventual suicide.

—MARCO MACPHERSON in Fredericton

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American troops landing during exercises in Honduras, a controversial policy held hostage to U.S. election-year factors

WORLD

The darkening war clouds

By Michael Posner

The witness was William Casey, controversial director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Participants described his exchanges with the Senate Intelligence Committee as "vigilant" and "sharp." Behind closed doors last week the Senate panel interrogated Washington's spokesman on the Reagan administration's covert war against Nicaragua's Sandinista government. Specifically, the lawmakers wanted Casey's assurances that—unlike earlier briefings on the agency's role in aiding Nicaragua—he would, in future, keep the supervisory committee fully informed. Then, Casey made a formal apology and agreed to give advance notice of "significant anticipated intelligence activity." As a result, the panel's vice-chairman, Senator Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), withdrew the resolution he had submitted to protest the CIA's failure to provide details of the mining operation Said Senator Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) "I think it is time we had a ceasefire with the committee and the CIA."

Casey's Capitol Hill confrontation last week was only one aspect of a con-

tinuing crisis over Central America. In The Hague lawyers for the Nicaraguan government appealed to the International Court of Justice to declare U.S. support for anti-Sandinista rebels—known as contra—illegal and to demand its successor lawyers for the Reagan administration argued that the World Court has no jurisdiction to decide on the case. In Managua, Interior Minister Tomas Borge attended the nation's Roman Catholic bishops for supporting that rebel force be allowed to participate in peace talks. Said Borge "This is a criminal suggestion. We will never negotiate with the contra." And justice leader Daniel Ortega declared that the CIA had "thought up and shaped" a pastoral letter read by the bishops on Easter Sunday, calling for a dialogue with the rebels. Said Ortega "We do not doubt that one of the bishops was bribed by the U.S. Embassy."

Meanwhile, Sandinista forces recaptured the remote coastal town of San Juan del Norte from one rebel group, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE). The group's leader, the dissenting Sandinista hero, Edmundo Pazienza, said that ARDE was advancing on towns farther north and he said that he will

join the other major contra group, the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FON). The CIA supports a union of the two groups to help coordinate the insurgency movement.

In the Pacific Gulf of Fonseca, the U.S. Navy began week-long exercises aimed at intercepting suspected arms shipments from Nicaragua to El Salvador's left-wing rebels. The maneuvers paralleled a much larger naval operation in the Caribbean involving roughly 30,000 U.S. surface personnel. The exercises are part of a steady buildup of U.S. military forces in the region, which many administration critics contend may eventually draw U.S. combat troops into the conflict. Said Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.) "The risk-taking has increased, and so have the chances of an incident that would be used to justify direct U.S. military involvement."

A House-Senate committee was expected to decide this week on emergency aid levels to El Salvador. The Democratic-dominated House has approved \$20.5 million, while the Republican-controlled Senate has voted \$62.7 million, as well as another \$24 million for the Nicaraguan contra. Any delay, the ad-



Nicaraguan contra battle Sandinista troops: the rebels have damaged the economy

ministration argued last week, would invite a new guerrilla offensive in El Salvador. William Schneider Jr., undersecretary of state for security assistance, said such an attack might force the army to use up its supplies "in the point where it could not defend itself."

The White House also fears the consequences of a cutoff of aid to the contra, now estimated to number about 15,000. During a recent visit to Washington, Gen. Adolfo Guevara, head of the army, warned that any suspension of assistance would be "worse than the Day of the Bay." That was a reference to the abortive CIA-backed 1981 invasion of Cuba. The contra—after nearly two years—have recently begun to cause noticeable damage to the Nicaraguan

El Salvador's army and the contra, pressure on the Sandinista junta and circumvention of the congressional ceiling of 66 military advisers in El Salvador. Senior administration officials have reportedly denied that they plan to send combat forces into the region. But, as observers noted last week, the Pentagon has established a framework for acting quickly "if it has to." Isolating military exercises are now planned into 1985.

In the United States debate over Central American policy remains intensely-fueled both by the political opportunism of an election year and by revelations of the CIA's supervision of the contra insurgency. But the argument largely concerns means, not ends. Both Democrats and Republicans basically support the administration's efforts to restore democracy in El Salvador and to persuade the Sandinistas to curb the export of left-wing revolution. But there is sharp and honest disagreement about how these goals can best be attained. The president's critics contend that his approach gives too much weight to military solutions and far too little to diplomatic efforts, such as those that the four-nation Contadora group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama) favors. Said Sen. La-

morita, who was former president Jimmy Carter's Latin American envoy: "When it comes to peaceful solutions in Central America, Contadora—despite its limitations—is the only game in town." Then administration supporters have challenged the wisdom of the CIA's relatively open war with Nicaragua. Said former CIA deputy director Holby Brown: "If you cannot build a consensus that holds, the policy is in trouble."

The administration openly supports the slow-moving Contadora process and it insists that there are more at all U.S. assistance to the region is economic. Still, without military aid, officials say, El Salvador's army would likely fail to the rebels, and Nicaragua would have little incentive to discuss regional peace terms. Declared Reagan: "Significant assistance, as much as people on Capitol Hill would like to think otherwise, will not overcome the threat."

Both sides recognize that Central American policy is now hostage to U.S. political factors. The White House even boasts that El Salvador's guerrillas may stage "an October surprise"—a fierce contra offensive aimed at preceding Reagan and influencing the November election in favor of the Democrats. U.S. officials are already plotting strikes in the media about large increases in Cuban arms shipments to Nicaragua.

But the president's aides are also considering ways to reassert the moral high ground on the damaging results of the CIA's role in the contra war to reject the World Court's jurisdiction to hear Nicaragua's claim.

Still, there is general agreement that current policies are unlikely to produce a satisfactory resolution. Aid to El Salvador and the contra is a necessary step, but it is not sufficient to defeat the guerrillas. Aid to the contra makes them a military offensive against Nicaragua, but it is unlikely the guerrillas can topple the junta. Said Sen. Moynihan, chairman of the president's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America: "The present process is so tentative and creates so many doubts that in 18 years or less we can arrive at precisely this point, where we will have to decide whether the only way we can save it is by American force."

But unless there is a startling development in the situation, the Reagan administration is likely to consider intervention as a politically attractive option in advance of the November presidential election. Still, many analysts in Washington and Central America contend that government forces in El Salvador are using more force of attrition against the guerrillas. In fact, they say U.S. troops could be sent into action soon after the November vote.

With Peter Levin in The Hague.

Peacekeeping U.S. support





Libyan diplomats and their families at Heathrow Airport: an exercise in frustration

BRITAIN

A peaceful end to the siege

The first indication that the occupants were preparing to leave the Libyan People's Bureau in London was smoke pouring from the building's chimneys. Police holding the alimos under siege last week said they believed that the Libyans were burning sensitive documents because of the British government's decision to sever relations with Tripoli. London's April 22 explosion order followed its unsuccessful attempt to investigate the April 17 shooting incident, when a gunman inside the bureau killed policeman Yvonne Fletcher, 26, and wounded 18 Libyan dissident protesters in St James's Square. Then, on April 26 the Libyans admitted that they were ready to leave. A long convoy of green police vans with darkened windows carried the 20 diplomats and their families out of the square to London's Heathrow Airport. There they boarded a Libyan Arab Airlines Boeing 727 bound for Tripoli.

For Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ministers, the Libyans' departure, paralleling a similar exodus of British diplomatic staff from Tripoli, signalled the end of an exercise in frustration. Despite public outrage the government had reluctantly concluded that Britain could not breach the 1981 Vienna Convention, an international treaty that protects diplomats and their official buildings against investigations. Still, the government implemented a tough program restricting Liby-

ans' entry to the country. Then officialist had begun deportation procedures against those Libyans because of their known involvement with their nation's radical student movement. In the next several months, Home Secretary Leon Brittan declared, Libyans would gain access to the country only "in the most exceptional circumstances."

At the same time, British diplomats in Tripoli hastily made their own departure plans. Despite early fears that Libyan leader Col Muammar Khadafi would detain the 30 Britons as insurance against a violent assault on his mission in London, they and their families returned home without incident before the Libyans left London.

But Britain and other nations subscribing to the Vienna Convention now face the most difficult issue arising from the siege: how to avoid its repetition. Wipeout has pledged to lead an international campaign to amend the convention in order to permit host nations to search diplomats' bags for weapons. As well, those proposed amendments would enable police to enter diplomatic buildings to investigate a serious crime. Still, any reform will take years to achieve. And with Khadafi hitting severely at new reprisals against Britain by increasing support for the Irish Republican Army, British politicians are concerned that he will strike again long before the diplomatic community can improve its defenses.

—IAN H. STOKES in London

AFGHANISTAN

The Soviets strike back

After four months of traps, bombs and shells exploded in the soaring 15,000-foot mountain walls of Afghanistan's strategic Panjshir Valley once again last week. An estimated 20,000 Soviet airborne and ground troops and 500 tanks rolled up the valley floor as a force of as many as 36 reconnaissance Topolov-34 bombers completed what Washington intelligence sources described as a "saturation" bombing assault on Muslim guerrilla positions. Then the government-controlled Kabul radio issued a major victory over the forces of 30-year-old Ahmed Shah Massoud, the man who has come to epitomize Afghan resistance against the Soviet invaders. Said the radio: "The citizens of Panjshir should know that the criminal band of Ahmed Shah no longer exists."

It will be days before guerrilla couriers from the Panjshir bring news of the fighting's progress to rebel leaders in Pakistan. But last week guerrilla scores and Western diplomats in the Paktial capital of Islamabad were quick to dispute Kabul's claim, which was similar to one made during the last Soviet offensive in 1982 and later disproved. In Washington state department sources, while conceding the offensive was the heaviest so far mounted in the Panjshir, said rebel focus would probably take refuge in mountain caves overlooking the valley until the next offensive is over. They would then re-emerge to attack garrisons left behind.

In announcing the Soviet offensive, Kabul radio alleged that the rebels had broken the truce, forcing the Afghan government and its Soviet backers to take countermeasures. But in Washington the Pentagon noted that the latest offensive, the seventh Soviet attempt to capture the Panjshir in four years, had followed the arrival of 7,000 fresh Soviet troops in Afghanistan. They brought total Soviet army strength there to 115,000. As well, the Soviets had launched simultaneous offensives along Afghanistan's border with the Soviet Union and against the rebel-held towns of Herat and Kandahar. Still, Pentagon officials said, the Soviets controlled less Afghan territory than they did after their invasion four years ago, despite 25,000 casualties and an annual expenditure estimated at \$5 billion. At week's end it seemed unlikely that their troops had managed to add the impregnable Panjshir to that dividing acreage. □

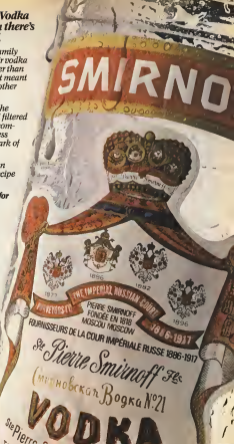
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The 'Vengeance' Affair

By Robert Miller

The book's origins are hazy. Even the author does not know the exact role that his principal source played and the sources, the anonymous figure known only as "Aver," admits that no one can verify the book's central claims. But its contents are compelling, and the issue it addresses—terrorism—of mounting global concern. As a result, *Vengeance: The True Story of an Arab's Counter-Terrorist Fight*, by Toronto author-radio producer George Jonas, is potentially an international best seller and certainly the Canadian publishing event of the year. The book will be published in Canada and 15 other countries on May 18. It has generated \$500,000 in advance foreign sales, archiving \$100,000 (U.S.) from New York publisher Simon & Schuster and \$200,000 from William Collins Sons of London. It has also provoked worldwide debate in intelligence and publishing communities, as well as theologians and clerics in Israel.

Jonas purports to tell the story of a lone-man assassination team that Mossad, the Israeli secret service, sent to Europe in 1972 on a deadly mission: assassinate the team's 20-year mission. Its cost: \$21 million and the lives of three team members.

Although Israel has never confirmed playing any part in them, the five direct assassinations that the book attributes to the team have long been a matter of public record and have been described

in several previous books, including *The Ahi Yoni* (1976), by David Yonin with Dag Christensen, *The Israeli Secret Service* (1977), by Richard Deane, and *The Assassination of Israel* (1986), by Stewart Stern. But *Vengeance*—a joint project by two Toronto-based publishing companies, Lester & Orpen Designs and Collins Canada Ltd.—claims to break new ground. It has attracted wide interest and extraordinary advance sales chiefly because its principal source, whom Jonas nicknamed "Aver," says that he was the leader of the Israeli assassination team and the first ex-licensed agent to break silence in defiance of his former bosses. The publishers, the author

said how free societies ought to defend themselves.

As told by Jonas, the story of Aver and the assassination team is a gripping and detailed behind-the-scenes account of the violent struggle between Israel and its enemies, particularly terrorists supporting the cause of Palestinian liberation. *Vengeance* is the result of an extraordinary collaboration between the author and Aver, which began shortly after Aver offered to tell his story to Toronto publisher Nicholas Lester in August, 1983. But, despite its glittering financial possibilities—Lester says he hopes to net "at least \$100,000" as his share of the



Jonas, Arab assassin of Munich revenge for the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes

and Aver all agree by telling his story. Aver has put his life in jeopardy, if only because terrorism and security agents alike operate on the principle of total silence. Said Jonas: "I think that the whole thing the man is doing is most curious, in terms of the security of himself and his family—whether he is telling the truth or he is making himself out to be something more than he is."

In addition to the book's sensational content and dramatic style, its fortuitous timing has helped the publishers sell it abroad. *Vengeance's* appearance coincides with an international spate in terrorism and a debate among opinion leaders in democratic nations

about how free societies ought to defend themselves. The crucial question, and the one on which the book will stand or fall, is whether Aver is telling the truth about his background and his activities.

Jonas, Lester, editor Louise Denney and Collins Canada president Nicholas Harris all say that they are fully convinced that the Aver saga is genuine. But they all concede that they do not have conclusive proof, and Aver himself told



Madison's "No one will ever be able to verify my story 100 per cent. It is impossible. The publishers will be mad, but I say, 'If you don't believe me, don't buy the book.'"

That is a decision that some newspaper and magazine editors and publishers have already reached. *Vengeance's* publishers offered serial rights to the West German news magazine *Der Spiegel* and *The New York Times* Sunday magazine. Both declined. In Canada, Madison's paid \$2,500 for the rights to carry as many as 5,000 words of the text but decided not to publish excerpts because the magazine's mandatory restrictive requirements could not be satisfied. But *London's The Mail on Sunday*, which is edited by *Vengeance's* author, Steven, paid \$57,000 for the right to carry lengthy excerpts. The first of a scheduled three appeared this week. David Steven: "No one book which has ever been put together about terrorism is going to be 100 per cent true. I take this view with all these books that you have to take an impressionistic view, but this book is an account in portraits in those parts of it which relate to my own researches. I cannot fault him on anything which has to do with my own information."

Remembering Jonas says he spent nearly two years and more than \$25,000 of the publishers' money researching the book and checking Aver's story. But Jonas and his chief source say they travelled separately or together through much of Europe and Israel in 1982 and 1983. During that time Jonas says that he moved from initial scepticism through partial credence to his current unshakable belief in the overall veracity of Aver's claims. But the author concedes in a foreword to the book that he has deliberately altered details about the lives and backgrounds of the members of the team in an attempt to safeguard Aver and his family. Jonas, a 40-year-old, Hungarian-born Jew, further rounded in interviews with Madison's that he has withheld significant details in order not to undermine the security of Israel itself. Still, the publishers insist that the title's incorporation of the word "true" is both fair and accurate.

The Canadian publishers have printed an initial 15,000 hardcover copies (price: \$22.95) and had received orders for 18,000 two weeks before the book was on sale. Michael Korde, editor in chief of Simon & Schuster, said his first press run was 8,000 copies (U.S. price: \$17.95). And Roger Schindler, editorial director of William Collins in London, said that his firm had received orders for 16,000 of the 20,000 copies it had printed and plans to order a second printing among other countries in which publishers will



Widow of Olympic victim surveys hostage scene, a struggle between enemies

COVER

ness: Vengence: France, West Germany, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Australia and nine Spanish-speaking nations in Central and South America. Negotiations also are in progress with publishers in Spain, Mexico, the Netherlands, Brazil and Japan. At the same time, the Los Angeles-based Creative Artists Agency is shopping for a movie deal or the publisher's behind Saul Harris. "The talent and sales are remarkable, particularly in this economy. I have never heard of a Canadian book remotely near these figures."

Among the most vivid scenes and remarkable claims in Vengence:

• A September, 1972, meeting in Golda Meir's Jerusalem living-room at which she offered reinforcements and even aided up an apple while she ruminated on the long, sad history of the Jewish people and declared that, in the wake of the Munich massacre, she had made a decision that it was "up to the Jews to defend themselves." Meir (who died in 1978) then left Averb, then-Mat-Gon Ariel Shalom and former Israeli chief Yitzhak Rabin to discuss the matter. Averb would undertake (Last week in Israel, Shalom categorically denied participating in such a meeting and told Meiselman, through his sometime spokesman, Uri Liss, "It never took place.") Rabin also issued a denial. But the book maintains that, after Meir rejoined the meeting, she saw Averb to the door where she shook hands and declared, "Remember this day. What we are doing is changing Jewish history. Remember, because you are part of it."

• The first meeting of the international

team, in a Tel Aviv apartment, and its initial briefing by a senior Mossad officer identified only as "Ephraim." Besides Averb, the team consisted of "Carl," the second-on-command, "Robert," a magazine specialist who purportedly had once been a toy manufacturer in the English Midlands, "Hans," a documents expert and antique fairservant, and "Steve," the transport officer, originally from South Africa. Ephraim's instructions, having resigned officially from Mossad, the team members would travel to Europe with a target list of 11 men, whom they would kill as spectacularly as possible, providing an atrocity worthy was best. "If you get them all and hurt one innocent

Korda, a first press run of 40,000 copies



person," the book quotes Ephraim as saying, "you will have done wrong."

• The "let him" built. Marked for death were Ali Hassan Salameh, generally regarded as the main architect of the Munich massacre, Abu Daoud, an explosives expert with the Black September terrorist group which claimed credit for the Munich slayings, Mohamed Hamdani, a spokesman for the Palestinian cause, Wal Zeiter, a poet and Palestinian who at the time was not generally regarded as a terrorist leader but was a cousin of Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat, law professor Raed al-Kubaiti, an arms purchaser for George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Kamal Nasser, public relations head for Arafat's Al Fatah, Kamal Azzam, chief negotiator for Al Fatah in Israeli-occupied territory, Mahmoud Yusef Najjar, head of liaison between Al Fatah and Black September, Mohammed Roudin, an Algerian who was best known in Paris as a ladies' man but who had terrorist links, Hussein Ahmed al-Chir, of the now-shed links with Soviet intelligence, the Kamfah, Goudaharim, Bengamoun (MIA), and Wadi Haddad, widely regarded as a terrorist mastermind and a close friend of Hamdani's.

• Graphic and detailed scenes, told from an eyewitness point of view, of the team's stalking and killing of Zeiter (by pistol, in the foyer of a Rome apartment building), Hamdani (by a bomb concealed in the telephone of his Paris apartment), al-Chir (by a pressure bomb concealed in the bed of his Moscow hotel room), al-Kubaiti (by pistol on a Paris street corner), and Roudin (by a pressure bomb placed inside the seat of his car on a Paris street).

• The existence of a secret French-animal organization that Jonas calls "Le Group." The book says the organization, led by an elderly man and managed by several of his sons, maintained a vast network of informants throughout Europe and bought and sold information of special interest to intelligence services. It also provided a full range of facilities and services to the team, including a company, papers, body armor and accurate travel plans and addresses for the team's designated targets. (Averb told Meiselman that Le Group has expanded and is still operating, not just in Europe but around the world.)

located by Le Group and shot, in a set of personal vengeance, by the team as her houseboat in Haifa, a village 30 km from Amsterdam.

• The eventual termination of the mission and Mossad's attempt to reassign Averb, who strikes him, by the end of 1978, he had become "completely burned out." According to Averb, when he refused to perform further missions, Mossad emptied his Swiss bank account of about \$100,000 and, when he continued to refuse assignments, the agency decided not to return the money, which represented Averb's pay for the entire assassination mission.

To investigate Vengence, Meiselman's assigned 15 staffers and correspondents in Israel, Europe, the United States and Canada to check specific details that had not been previously re-

ported, divorced and married to a Gentile in the last of days, German-speaking, ultimately released and repatriated, subject of many newspaper and magazine articles and, as Vengence put it, "even a book."

McDonald traced German-born Wolfgang Letz, a teen-ager Mossad agent who earned the nickname "The champagne spy" during his impersonation of a wealthy ex-Nazi in Cairo between 1969 and 1980, to Munich, where he worked for a publisher and is writing a novel. Like Averb's self-proclaimed father in Vengence, Letz was arrested (in 1962), had divorced his Israeli wife and married a Gentile (an Austrian-born woman whose first name is Waltraud and who assisted him in his Cairo assignment), was repatriated (after the Six Day War in 1967), and

persons who could follow the same trail that Meiselman did.

When Meiselman asked Jonas to comment on the startling similarity between the father in the book and Letz, he said that he "did not knowingly take characteristics of any one character, including Letz, and mix them to another character." Jonas added, "All the alterations I have made were innocent alterations. They were not based on anything that I had read anywhere else." And then he said that he would answer no further questions about the background of Averb or any member of his family.

But Averb was more forthcoming. Within an hour of Jonas's explanation, Averb said, "You are completely wrong about the identity of that person. It is not Wolfgang Letz. I want to make sure that neither he nor his family, God forbid, will be hurt." He added that the "father" character in the book was but a composite of "five or six people from the old service (Mossad)" and claimed that Jonas's portrayal of his father could rewrite any of his books. But he conceded, "They are not as dramatic as Letz. He was the only one who wrote books. I can see how you made the mistake."

Whenever made the mistake, the Letz episode illustrated in stark terms the inherent problems when writers probe delicately guarded facts on the truth and do not make the difference in each case due to their readers. Said Schlesinger of William Collins, "It is a most unfortunate coincidence. We have all, obviously, at times questioned the validity of the book. But we have all

acted responsibly. Through it, I hope." He added that several recent dialogues, even years after conversations during which no records or notes were made, is "an extremely common way of writing fiction today, and it does not bother me at all." As for obscuring names and backgrounds of the actors in Schlesinger said that, in the case of Vengence, it was the only safe and responsible thing to do.

Efforts to substantiate the manuscript through government and intelligence sources were equally frustrating. The magazine interviewed no fewer than five intelligence experts, most of whom insisted on anonymity. Most had



Wounded Abu Daoud in Yemen: marked for death as an explosives expert for Black September

period. At the same time, the magazine sought comment from both official and unofficial sources familiar with intelligence matters generally and Mossad in particular. The correspondents in the field inevitably met frustration, mainly because of the author's decision to alter or withhold facts in the name of security.

Even when a trail looked especially promising, it often petered out. One example: European Bureau Chief Marc McDonald flew from Paris to Tel Aviv and quickly ascertained the name of a man whose career seemingly paralleled the background that the book ascribes to Averb's father: a former Mossad agent, arrested on a mission to a foreign

book was the subject of articles and "even a book." In fact, there were two—The Spy on Moscow, by journalist Ariel Averb, and The Champagne Spy, by Letz himself, published in 1973.

As a result, in addition, McDonald reported, Letz has a son living in the United States (Averb claims to live in North America) where he teaches at a university. But Meiselman's contacted Letz's son and established that he is not Averb. Even more frustrating, the U.S. quickly ascertained the name of a man whose career seemingly paralleled the background that the book ascribes to Averb's father: a former Mossad agent, arrested on a mission to a foreign

serious reservations about Avner's story, and one senior Washington intelligence expert said, after he had read excerpts from *Vengeance*: "The book does not seem probable." Similarly, Julia Grassy, a former Central Intelligence Agency operative who is executive director of the Washington-based Association of Former Intelligence Officers, said "I do not think the book rings true [but] if even part of the story is true, his [Avner's] motives need careful examination. If he was a former Mossad agent, then Mossad obviously knows who he is and how to find him."

Assassination: At the official level, Israel maintained its long-standing policy of not commenting on speculation about Mossad activities. But Avi Pinner, official spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said "I have never heard of the manuscript at all." Added Mordechai Dolinsky, director of the government press office, "There will be no official reaction." Col. Razon Gluck, military spokesman for the Jerusalem area, declared "We do not go denying or confirming, because if I deny or confirm, I reveal Mossad methods of operation, but it speaks of a lot of imagination plus maybe some real facts. It is a fascinating subject and it sells books. But it gives the whole question of counterterrorism a reasonable area when in fact it is very dirty, gruesome and arduous work. It is no game."

By contrast, the publishers and the author decided not to approach any official sources in Israel with Avner's story. The reason they suspected details that the assassination team existed and that such a mission had ever taken place. Said Avner: "If you said them, you simply alert them to the fact that you are doing the book. You couldn't tell them on day one. When it will do you no good, then a call and you could then begin the book with the following statement: 'Everything in this book is derived by all official sources.'" Denny, the book's editor, added, "It was a decision George made and we supported."

Jonas's involvement with Lester & Denny came after the *Vengeance* project was already under way. Av-



Lester and wife, without the 'shapemag apple' have an amazing resemblance

nering to Lester, the book began when he received a telephone call in August, 1981, from what he describes as an intermediary. Said Lester: "This caller said there was a man with an interesting story to tell. We arranged a meeting, and the man with the story proved to be Avner." Both Lester and Denny say they were highly dubious after that first meeting, but they knew that, if his story were true, it had the makings of an international publishing coup.

Apple ate sliced an apple



According to Lester, the anticipated cost of bringing *Vengeance* to press would have been too great for his company, a small but respected Toronto publishing house which has brought out a number of books of special interest to Jewish readers. The company is especially noted for its line of international fiction. It was the last publisher on three books by Britain's Graham Greene—*Mourning Glory*, *Ways of Escape* and *Johanna*—who is also Denny's uncle. As for *Vengeance*, Lester said "The budget was beyond us. I mean, we didn't want to stint on a book like this, and we felt that Collins would provide some financial clout and also provide a kind of co-publishing re-

lationship which could be to everybody's advantage."

Lester and Harris reached an agreement under which the two companies would serve as co-publishers if Avner's story could be developed as a book. At the same time, Harris and Jonas signed an agreement under which Jonas would undertake to write a book for Collins. He already had written three volumes of poetry, a novel entitled *Final Days* (Macmillan, 1980) and was co-author, with his former wife, editor-writer Barbara Amiel, of the best-selling collection entitled *By Previous Unconscious* (Macmillan, 1977). Harris and Lester doubted writers who might serve them well with the Avner story, if it continued to look promising, and Jonas was one of them.

Shadows: Meanwhile, Lester and Denny held a series of meetings with Avner, who became increasingly convincing. Denny undertook a crash reading course on the subject of Muslim terrorism and Mossad. And Avner took them deeper and deeper into the shadowy world of spies, surveillance, tradecraft and counterterrorism methods. But, as Denny said, there was still nothing to confirm the claims about the assassination team beyond already published accounts of some of the killings. Finally, Denny says, the "personally checked with a reliable Western intelligence source who was able to confirm certain significant details of the story as presented to us by Avner, details that had not appeared in print before." She concludes that her checking "did not provide us with proof positive [of Avner's claims], but it did establish a certain basis of trust."

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COVER

At that point, early in the fall of 1981, Lester sat down and wrote a six-page outline of *Vengeance* and he, Dennis and Harris sat out for the Frankfurt book fair, an annual international publishing convention at which editors, publishers, book sellers, agents and writers mingle and try to strike deals. (Harris recalls) that he had already had preliminary discussions with his parent company in London, before the Frankfurt fair, about the possibility of an important book coming out of Canada.) At Frankfurt, William Collins Sons publisher Christopher MacKintosh bought world rights—except for Canada and the United States—to *Vengeance* on the strength of Lester's brief outline. With money for research, all that remained was to find a writer, someone that Ayner was what he claimed to be, produce a manuscript and await the press.

At the same time, Ayner was becoming impatient. He said later that he knew almost nothing about book publishing when he made the decision to sell his story. He had no idea how long it took to research, write and then print a major nonfiction book. "All I knew," he said, "was that I didn't want to do it in New York. I was afraid that maybe the world would look out too soon, that somehow the project would be killed. I thought of England and Canada, that I couldn't afford to travel back and forth to England. Then I heard about Lester & Cohen. Dennis I was respected, had strong international connections and had done a number of Jewish books. I had somebody make a call and then I went to see them in their office in Toronto. But I didn't know it would take so long.

Written: According to Dennis, Ayner, Lester and Harris decided to approach Jonas with Ayner's story because after "great discussion we all agreed we were looking for a writer of real integrity and intelligent skepticism of race, someone who would take the material and research it thoroughly. Ultimately it came down to George." Added Lester: "We also wanted somebody who was

right here because of the editorial work involved. We would be the originating publisher so all the work would be done here."

Jonas—when Collins president Harris described as "a man who doesn't believe a thing he is told"—was willing to meet Ayner and Lester. He was interested, he said, because of the general theme of counterterrorism, because he too is Jewish and because he felt guilt at not having paid more attention to recent developments in the Middle East. Jonas added: "I didn't know much

and heard nothing more—Jonas and his agent, Nancy Gilbert, wanted not a preliminary deal, but the real deal. Said Jonas: "It all came together in, I think, February, 1982."

AGREEMENT: At first he agreed merely to research the subject matter and consult a series of sources, but then Ayner made an effort to determine whether his story merited a book. Jonas stipulated and wrote into his contract that he would withdraw from the project if, at any point, he concluded that Ayner was a fraud. And he was adamant that he would not merely write a

biography of his principal source. "The idea," Jonas said, "was that I would do a book that would give a complete background, that would actually tell the story of the events in that region at that period of time."

Jonas said that he approached the all-important problem of substantiating Ayner's story from three different directions: documentary proof, supportive material from independent sources, and rigorous checking of every fact and detail that Ayner could volunteer during hours of hours of questioning. In the process, Jonas said, he was able to identify and confirm scores of previously unpublished facts, and a chain of supporting evidence developed to the point at which he decided "that the guy was basically what he claimed to be. The errors he made in the things he said which I was subsequently able to disprove, seemed to me to be well within reasonable limits."

Jonas said he visited every location he mentions in the book except for Cyprus in the course of his research. On two occasions, he said, he travelled through European border points using false identity documents to which Ayner had provided. Jonas also studied the practical aspects of the story, training in methods of establishing a safe house, making clandestine payments and finding weapons and explosives. Jonas said that Ayner showed him many confederate details and that he found many others through other sources.

But Jonas was unable to meet Steve, the only other member of the assassination team who, according to the book,



Steven (right) with guests: a livingroom meeting that he strangely denies

about intelligence. I had never even read a thriller."

Both Jonas and Ayner were wary of each other at the beginning. Jonas, at least, realized that a collaboration would work only if they got along well. "It was a case," he said, "where everybody had to be on edge. Ayner didn't know a writer from a hole in the ground. After the first meeting the publishers asked him what he thought, and he said, 'What he looks okay, he didn't rub me the wrong way. Now I have to ask around.'" While Ayner reassured himself that Jonas was what he claimed to be—a writer and a CBC radio producer with a reputation as a highly creative

Confessions over cups of lemon tea

I was a cold and bleak Good Friday, and the self-proclaimed assassin was watching both his weight and his back. During a leisure five-hour interview—the first of two sessions—meetings that he arranged with Macdonald—the man known only as “Ayman”—the man known only as “Ayman” merely gazed at his bunches of fruit while he talked about killing people for Israel and living on the run. He had two compelling reasons to be watched: the slight hint of a double chin and the strong suspicion that dangerous people wanted to see him dead.

But Ayman, a careful thought for from protest man, had agreed to undertake a hazardous mission: he was promoting a book, and his story was gaining explosive—a tale of love, hard-core terrorism, assassination agents and powerful politicians—the staff, in fact, of spy novels. It was the story that the version of his story, written by Toronto author-ratio producer George Jonas, was to be published this week in Vancouver: *The True Story of an Israeli Counter-Terrorism Team*, was truth, not fiction. Either way, Ayman agreed, he was living very dangerously indeed. All he could do to protect himself and his family against possible reprisals from either averaging Palestinian or Jewish sources was to minimize the risks that the book mission entailed.

The first meeting with Macdonald, on April 20, found out of a meeting with Ayman in the fashionable Courtyard Café in Toronto's Windsor Avenue Hotel, a favorite haunt of Jonas's, and a place where at least some of the well-known patrons would assume that the guy next-door's name “trademark” referred to a yacht exchange. Jonas, over coffee, suggested a brief stroll and he led a reporter down St. Thomas Street and along Charles Street West. The weather was blustery, overcast. There were no shadows. A black-and-white Metro Café (plate no. 3871) ensued by, he not light

off Jonas hailed it and joined the driver in the back seat. The reporter leaned forward Avenue Road, where he swung right. Following Jonas's directions, the driver made his way north, taking an irregular route and occasionally turning on orange light. The driver's eyes constantly checked the mirror's mirror. Finally, the cab pulled

1973 in the course of a top-secret mission ordered by the Israeli government: to lead back and volunteered to answer questions.

But he refused to allow his voice to be used, to divulge his true identity, to reveal where he lives or to say how he earned his living. He conceded that large sections of his story—and of Jonas's book—were impossible to prove. “I have told the truth, if you don't believe me, don't buy the book,” he declared. He predicted that Israeli officials would dismiss his story as sheer fabrication. “Of course they will deny it, they think of this book as treason.” And he rejected the suggestion that his principal motive in telling and selling his story was financial. “There are easier and safer ways to make money.”

Ayman said that he is 36, that he served as a junior officer in an Israeli combat unit, fought in the Six Day War of 1967 and became an agent in Mossad (the Israeli secret service) in 1969. He is a stocky, bearded, black-haired man who is rapidly losing his hair. He said that he has made no attempt to alter his appearance. And he claims to be less worried about his alleged former colleagues in Mossad than he is about Palestinians who may seek vengeance of their own government or someone would spend millions of dollars to get his book “The Greenpeace” (a novel about a Jewish man, called with Ayman, but he claimed that the conversation was privileged and refused further comment. Jonas said that he had also consulted Greenpeace on the question of whether having material knowledge of matters still under investigation in the Israeli intelligence placed him in jeopardy—before finally deciding to go ahead with the book.)

The effectiveness of the mission he claimed to have performed. “I think maybe we slowed down the terrorism a bit,” he made clear. “I think they were at risk too. But we didn't stop it. Otherwise, that there are problems.” One of the book's contentions, that after Ayman's alleged mission was terminated, his pay—roughly \$100,000—was recovered by Mossad from the United States. Ayman said that he did not want to have him back to work as a Mossad agent. He refused, he says, and they showed me out of my money.” But Ayman added, “If they [Mossad] ever see me, they will not do anything for Israel, I would do it. Not for those who are in charge of the organization. But for the country.”

Ayman also mentioned on the risk of his alleged mission. “I did not tell people I did not intend to live. I didn't want to know if they will live, children, parents. I just needed a name and an address. I was brought up to believe that they were the bad guys and we were the good guys. They made war on women and children. I believed I was doing a great service for my country. I believed then and I believe today that what I have done is right.”

His legal position as a self-proclaimed killer who operated in such countries as Cyprus, Greece, Italy, France and the Netherlands. “I have consulted with some lawyers, including Eddie Greenspan (a prominent Toronto criminal lawyer and a close personal friend of Jonas's) and I took some advice about extradition. But I took a look at how long it takes to extradite even Mann—Klaus Barbie, for example—and I decided it takes years. I do not think I am as important as the French government or someone would spend millions of dollars to get me back.”

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by Terrorism still goes on every day.” The book he claims to have led “It's amazing how brilliantly Mossad got it together. The five of us got along very well. Five Jews, living together at that time, and we didn't even have any serious fight. The Mossad [readers] know as well. They knew we were not going to take their money. And they knew we were going to play by their rules. But they didn't know that we were going to break down under stress. They did not understand... In a way, they created a monster. We were running around Europe, out of control.”

The amount of money he hopes to receive from the book “I will be very, very disappointed if I raise less than \$100,000, because I would have then [Mossad] to be able to say, ‘See, sheen!’ You didn't even get your money back.”

Having returned to the taxi to his car, Ayman appeared in the hotel coffee shop, wearing a black leather motorcycle outfit and carrying a crash helmet. Ayman, who was a brown-skinned, white-on-white shirt and brown slacks, declared the interview to be over, but promised to be available for a second meeting. He finished the last of his third cup of tea, stood, shook hands and walked toward the lobby, the first

time, and the second again—alone. Ayman's second meeting with Macdonald, on April 20, was also unusual. The day before, Ayman had forwarded a message from Ayman instructing the reporter to fly to New York the next morning. When passengers aboard American Airlines flight 121 departed at La Guardia Airport, Ayman—now wearing a brown leather motorcycle outfit—was waiting at the gate. The interview itself was conducted in an airport coffee shop—a secure and impersonal location for interviewing someone, according to Ayman's book (and confirmed by a thick, high-tech

some far apart on clandestine operations. In Vancouver, Ayman is reported to have spent a great deal of his early Mossad career on airport surveillance and anti-jacking missions that he seemed quite at ease at La Guardia. “I have some people around,” he said, slipping his Israeli visa. “This is much more secure than a hotel room. You can get out of here in a hurry. You're not trapped.”

In the second interview Ayman elaborated on, or simply repeated, his answers to earlier questions, and he attempted to clarify a number of points about the book, his activities and his immediate plans. “Just before the book is published,” he said, “I am taking my wife and kids away for a while. A change of scenery. I have a side plan.” But once again he promised Macdonald to make himself available—by telephone—before the magazine went to press. He kept his word.

For a man on the run, Ayman seemed remarkably accommodating in the requirements of the news media. In fact, he had given an interview in Frankfurt to Ian Walter, deputy editor of London's *The Mail on Sunday*, and to Ronan to Claire Sterling, a veteran journalist and author of *The Terrorist Network*, published in 1961. Ayman continued to be cautious, evidently preferring to be a moving target rather than a sitting duck. The day after Macdonald's far from Toronto to New York, Ayman granted an interview to reporter Philip Taubman of *The New York Times*. They met in Toronto.

—BENNETT MILLER



Mohammed Fawzi's 1972 assassination: an airport rendezvous



Jonas: Ayman wanted to check and make sure no one was following

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The acute trials of the truth seekers



Canadian Vengeance publishers Malcolm Leiser and Louise Denney; *different*

It is a dilemma familiar to publishing houses around the world. An author turns in a nonfiction manuscript which has the potential of becoming a runaway best seller, but the publisher lacks the resources to determine whether the material is entirely factual. As a result, most North American publishers insist that authors dealing with controversial subjects sign a contract agreeing to accept liability for any errors in their books. Said Douglas Gibson, publisher of Toronto-based Macmillan of Canada, "When you come right down to it, we are at the mercy of our writers. So much of the relationship between a publisher and an author has to be based on good faith."

Beats the Stiff. The fact that there is a liability contract between author and publisher does not assure readers that the books they buy accurately reflect the events that they describe. Unlike many newspapers and magazines, book publishers do not usually employ researchers to check and verify the facts that authors write independently. Their authors' versions of reality. "How could we?" commented Ross McIntyre, president of Douglas and McIntyre Ltd., a Vancouver publishing firm that specializes in nonfiction books. "A typical work of nonfiction contains hundreds and hundreds of facts. You could spend two or three months just trying to check

everything out." As a result, most publishers simply send questionable material to their lawyers to have it checked for any obviously libelous statements. "If there's anything suspicious of any kind, it's supposed to be flagged and checked," added McIntyre.

Experienced authors find it easier than novices to have sensitive material published. "If Pierre Berton walks into your office with a story he says is true, you do not check any further," said Jack McClelland, chairman of McClelland and Stewart. "If it's accurate you do not know much about, then your editors had better be pretty systematic about going through the book." Like many book publishers, Janet Turnbull, vice-president and publisher of Seal Books in Toronto,

relies on a network of contacts at Canadian newspapers and magazines to provide her with information on unknown authors. "That is the nice thing about working in a publishing community as small as Canada's," said Turnbull. "If I have not heard of a writer before, I can usually find out within an hour if he has any reputation."

At the same time, pub-

lishers admit that their reliance on a writer's track record sometimes leaves them vulnerable to mistakes. Said McClelland, "It is very easy to be misled by an author who builds up a solid reputation and then suddenly becomes sloppy." A classic example of a defensive move was Clifford Irving's 1971 "autobiography" of notorious billionaire Howard Hughes, a book accepted by New York publishers McGraw-Hill partly as the strength of Irving's reputation as a freelance writer. "If a trusted, regular author had walked in here with a similar manuscript, we could have been suckered the way they were," Gibson acknowledged. "Every publisher lives in fear of that sort of thing." Last December the respected New York firm Random House was forced to recall all 50,000 copies of a sensational biography of Woodworth because Barbara Hooten after the discovery that a doctor within the book claimed had supplied drugs to Hooten had been only 14 years old when the alleged incidents took place. "We certainly regret relying on the assurance the author gave us but we really had no reason to doubt him," said Gerald Hellingworth, vice-president and general counsel for Random House. "Other than looking every writer up to be a defector, there is really no way to protect yourself from a lone lone attack."

Lawsuit. Despite the pressure on publishers to come up with a best seller, most industry spokesmen daily deny that the lure of profit shapes their decisions about controversial books. Contended Hellingworth. The profits from a successful work of nonfiction would not even begin to pay for a major lawsuit. "In Canada the uncertain economics of the book industry and the fact that Canadian libel laws are tougher

than those in the United States make Canadian publishers even more cautious than their counterparts south of the border. Still, a little controversy is not necessarily damaging so long as a book is not discredited completely, a lively public debate—especially if it becomes international—about it can reinforce the perception that the work is important—and increase sales significantly."

—ROSS LAYTON

McClelland of their money



PONTIAC BUILDS

Excitement

CAR AND DRIVER MAGAZINE AGREES:

PONTIAC 6000 STE

"...still the nicest four-door sedan Detroit has to offer the enthusiast driver...Pontiac's general manager announced that his division was going to start building excitement...Now, by golly, Pontiac has gone and done just that!"

CAR AND DRIVER, January, 1984

PONTIAC FIRE

"...breaks all the rules set by the timid...Pontiac even developed a unique manufacturing technique...the kind of value and appeal that guarantees a sure winner."

CAR AND DRIVER, January, 1984

The editors of CAR AND DRIVER magazine have selected Pontiac 6000 STE as a Five across all their "10 Best" cars of 1984 (offering for under \$26,000 U.S.). They recognized the innovation, quality and excitement of the 1984 Pontiac at your dealer's.



Mid Engine Four Door Pontiac

Pontiac 6000 STE touring sedan



A big merger on Bay Street



Fell (left), Pitfield the firms "dined around several times" before agreeing to merge.

By Ian Axelson

Anthony Fell and Ward Pitfield were beaming when they faced an array of reporters and photographers last week to announce the biggest merger in Bay Street's history. On June 1, they declared, Dominion Securities Ames Ltd., which Fell has headed since 1976, and Pitfield Mackay Ross Ltd., which Pitfield has chaired for the past 17 years, will combine to form Canada's largest investment firm. But the outward enthusiasm of the two men served only to mask the underlying reason for their public appearance: the arrival of Seven new competitors in the securities business at the same time that Canada's markets are becoming increasingly fickle and unpredictable.

There is no question that the merger of the two firms will create a giant in the Canadian investment industry. With a combined gross income of \$340 million, the new firm, Dominion Securities Pitfield (DS), leaps far ahead of second-place Wood Gundy Ltd. But the merger prompted investors to question who will control future financial markets and also the ability of existing securities firms to control them. Moreover, the combination leaves open the prospect of further unemployment in an industry already facing layoffs.

While Ontario Securities Commission

(OSC) chairman Peter Day said it was unlikely that provincial authorities will delay or prohibit the merger, he did acknowledge that the major structural change it signals in the industry will need attention. To that end, he promised to release a position paper about the merger and the general state of the industry this week. Said Day: "Are the regulations adequate to respond to the

Increasing competition in North American markets is making investment houses join forces to flourish

needs of investors and issuers with mergers of this kind?"

Of course, on the other hand, appeared relatively unconcerned about the move. Lawson Hunter, who supervises the federal government's Combines Act investigations, said that his department will carry out a routine investigation but added that at this point it seems unlikely that any competition laws have been violated.

The two new partners were slow to join hands. Pitfield, who will be chairman of the new concern, and that dur-

ing the past six years the two companies "dined around several times" before finally agreeing earlier last week to join forces. The final push for a merger arrangement came, from royal and increasingly costly changes in computer technology, as well as from new firms of competitors and regulation in the industry which Pitfield and Fell believe only a larger concern can manage. As well, the move came at a time when troubling volatility on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSE) have been on a decline. During the first 38 trading days of last month, average daily trading on the TSE was down about 35 per cent in volume and 38 per

cent in value. At the same time, the action has also been sluggish at the exchanges in Montreal and Vancouver. But has caused lively and continuing moves across the country—a problem that could become worse when corporations' combined work force to about 2,000 employees from 2,500.

Although Fell and Pitfield were quick to deny that they merged to ward off the potential threat posed by other newcomers to the asset-based financial services community, the industry is nevertheless under pressure from two ends. At one extreme the chartered banks, led by the Toronto Dominion, are gradually moving into the discount brokerage business, offering individual investors low-cost, low-fee services. At the other end, and potentially more worrisome, are some new and recently merged firms that are effectively challenging the business habits of the blue-chip investment houses. The most prominent of the aggressive smaller firms is Duly Gordon Securities of Toronto, which has won a healthy share of the lucrative business of buying new corporate shares to improve by offering lower commissions and faster service. Indeed, the day before Merit's launch, Ward looked out that Duly Gordon had beaten out other larger investment houses by striking a deal with the Toronto Board of Canada to handle a new \$500-million share offer-

ing. And Duly Gordon has more expensive designs under way. It is a bid to expand its capital base and legally efficient source Canadian securities legislation, Duly Gordon is trying to link up with Belgian-based holding company, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, to create a giant investment bank with a capital base of \$100 million (Montréal, April 9). The TSE initially rebuffed that bid, saying it would not waive some of its bylaws to accommodate the new firm. But the company can now either amend its plans to suit the TSE or appeal the exchange's decision at the OSC. While Pitfield dismissed the threat from Duly Gordon, he did acknowledge that DS will likely adopt some of the competitor's technology.

Fell, 44, who will take over as the new firm's president, and Pitfield, 56, deny that they decided on the merger because they wanted to become Canada's dominant investment house. As they pointed out, big is not always best in the investment industry. Indeed, the disappearance of the Ames name from the Canadian financial scene just month when the new merger takes effect serves as a reminder of that fact. Not long after its founding in 1959, the investment house started by A.R. Ames had a dominant role in Canada's financial trading. But after being a premier force for most of this century, Ames was so plagued by unsuccessful bond market ventures and inadequate order processing systems that its directors decided in 1980 that a merger with Dominion Securities Ltd. was its last hope.

Worried about a trend to huge, merger-created investment houses that had been confined to Canada, Three weeks ago Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb—one of the oldest and most prestigious private investment banks on Wall Street—agreed to sell itself to a growing force in the United States. Shearman/American Express. The link of Lehman's securities trading expertise and Shearman/American Express's bank and large retail investor networks promises to create a firm nearly as large as the Goldie-Merrill Lynch & Co. The move, while important, has been just a part of American Express's push into the U.S. investment community. Indeed, it acquired Shearman Lock Kohnen in 1981, AMEX took over eight regional brokers, banking operations and other financial outlets. What is more, in the wake of Lehman's move, other Wall Street firms may be considering similar moves. Indeed, the new merger in North American financial markets grows, demanding larger capital bases for firms that wish to remain major players, more firms will face a bleak choice: consolidate or perish.

Will Leung (Globe and Mail)

Nordair's waiting game

Canada's among regional airlines, which do not, save along the globe's flight paths to major destinations, have at least attracted a surprising wave of takeover interest. Two weeks ago CP Air announced a \$200-million deal to buy Eastern Provincial Airways (EPA), based in Halifax, N.S. Then on April 18 Innoco Inc., a little-known Montreal investment company, announced it has submitted a bid—estimated to be between \$25 million and \$30 million—for Air Canada's 50.5-per-cent

prepare an offer for Nordair. In response, Aerworx, the political master of Crown-owned Air Canada, told Snow that he could probably arrange a short delay in the deadline at the end of April to accommodate an offer.

The surge of interest in regional airlines stems largely from anticipation that Aerworx will announce policy proposals next month for deregulation of certain aspects of all airline operations in Canada. His proposals, which he recently presented to a cabinet committee, would give regional and local carriers the freedom to compete for the first time with CP Air and Air Canada—the country's two national carriers—for any route in Canada. As well, Aerworx's suggestion that the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) should consider to regulate Northern Canadian routes makes Nordair particularly attractive. Nordair serves 20 communities in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the United States, and one of the staples of the company's passenger business is its northern network of flights to Whitecourt in Saskatchewan, M.W.T., and Fort Chimo, Que.



Nordair president Jean Duvall, serfless offer

interest in Nordair Ltd., a Montreal-based regional carrier headed by president Jean Duvall. Air Canada, which has tried unsuccessfully for five years to end its holding in Nordair, views the Innoco bid, which it was still considering last week, as the first serious offer it has received. But Maclean's has learned that Innoco will have to compete with at least one other company that is interested in Nordair. Last week Ontario Transportation and Communications Minister James Snow wrote to federal Transport Minister Lloyd Axworthy to request time for Delphi Holdings Ltd., a private holding company which owns Air Ontario, to

claim its own and to try to integrate passenger service in Eastern Canada. But the loss of EPA to CP Air did not diminish the value of Nordair to Innoco, said spokesman James McIntyre. The airline's \$1.5-million operating profit last year and its reputation for good management make it an attractive investment, he said.

For Air Canada, the sale would end years of criticism from provincial governments and other airlines that Crown corporations was trying to be made into the private sector. When Air Canada bought the Nordair shares for \$38 million in 1976, then-federal Transport Minister John Long vowed to re-

turn the shares to private hands within a year. But, according to Quebec's president Jacques Lévesque, Air Canada may have a more mysterious motive to sell Nordair—riding itself of the regional carrier in order to oppose the CP Air-EVA transaction on the grounds that the sale would be contrary to regional airline policy. That deal is still awaiting CMC approval and would allow CP Air to compete more effectively with Air Canada. EVA's fortunes took a dramatic downturn in 1982 after generating profits of about \$6 million in the two previous years. The reason: the firm's flankmost carrier at the time, Harry Shoen, replaced striking pilots who walked off the job in January with nonunion workers. The bitter and prolonged action aroused national controversy and cost a loss for the year of \$10.9 million. That, in turn, paved the way for the CP takeover.

Nevertheless, an Air Canada spokesman told *Maclean's* last week that the immense deal satisfied a number of the corporation's objectives. Air Canada president Claude Taylor has said that those objectives include preserving the stability of the northern service and respecting the interests of Nordair employees and customers. Nordair says it welcomes a return to the private sector as an opportunity to shed its Crown corporation image and to fight more aggressively for new routes. But Nordair spokesman Marc Berger "cannot hide the fact that it was difficult to compete with our major shareholder on certain routes."

The sale may become even more complicated, however. Industry sources said that several other potential buyers, including Pacific Western Airlines, might express interest in Nordair before the offer deadline at the end of April. But PWA president Allyn Eyles denied that his company had any interest in Nordair. CP Air spokesmen also denied that it would like to add Nordair to its holdings. The only confirmed contender is Delta, which is jealously eyed by Air Ontario president James Flaxton and Austin Airways, an Ontario local airline. Although Delta denied any direct involvement in the Delta offer, he said Ontario would like to increase employment for airline maintenance and crew workers in Toronto. In fact, Flaxton and Air Ontario had been in negotiations with Air Canada for Nordair last fall, and now Delta has renewed its interest, certain that the acquisition of Nordair would be a sound financial investment. Flaxton, who says he has dreamed of buying the Nordair shares since 1976, does not want to let the opportunity disappear again. Said Flaxton: "It will be an interesting work in the aviation world."

—ANN WALSHLEY



Nigerian businessmen look at cash flow forms

Nigeria's attack on speculation

By international standards it was a startling way for a nation to control its money supply. Last week Nigeria's military government seized the country's 100 million citizens when it announced a domestic plan to change the national currency—the naira—overnight. In a surprise television address the government's chief of staff, Brig. Fawke Abagbor, declared that by May 6, Nigerians must hand in all naira notes in circulation and exchange them for new bills. They will still be called naira but will be a different color. Abagbor called the move a crackdown on corruption, primarily designed to stop the operations of black marketers and destroy the value of huge quantities of naira illegally held outside the country. Declared Abagbor: "One of the major causes of our economic malaise is large-scale illegal trafficking of naira notes across our borders."

The currency switch caused headaches among ordinary Nigerians, who immediately formed long lines outside banks last week, waiting to exchange their naira notes for new ones which had been printed in London in complete secrecy. Still, citizens generally supported the action by the military government of Gen. Mohammed Buhari, which took power in a coup on Feb. 23, promising to eliminate corruption. Despite the government's contention that the measure was necessary to deal with the nation's economic crisis, few observers expected it to have any real impact on such problems as Nigeria's 56-per-cent inflation rate, falling oil sales

and \$30-billion foreign debt.

Critics with large foreign holdings of naira were also distressed financially because it is illegal to hold naira outside the country. In fact, to ensure that an estimated \$1.3 billion worth of naira held abroad was not smuggled back into Nigeria, the government ordered all land borders closed and began military airport searches. If successfully completed, the currency exchange will give Nigerian authorities a clearer idea of exactly how much money is in circulation. But unless they also decide to devalue the naira, the black market, where naira is worth 75 per cent less than its official value, will re-emerge. As well, a disagreement over devaluation has been the major obstacle to Nigeria's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, which has demanded that the naira be marked down by 25 per cent before it issues a standby credit of \$6 billion. Also, Nigeria still faces major difficulties in repaying its foreign debt because dwindling revenues from oil exports account for 90 per cent of its foreign earnings. Economic analysts estimate that the country will earn \$10 billion this year, most of it through oil exports. But debt servicing on foreign loans is expected to claim \$5.5 billion of the total, and another \$1 billion must go for domestic spending. That leaves a meagre \$4.5 billion for necessary imported products such as food and car parts. Indeed, Nigeria's economic recession problems cannot be solved simply by government decree.

—LENN BUCKLEY in Abuja

The Wolf never bites. Wolfschmidt Vodka.

tomato juice. squeeze of lemon juice. spices. top up with cold tomato juice. Garnish with celery stick.



However you serve it, rest assured:

The Wolf never bites. Wolfschmidt Vodka.

The entry of a new Apple

Apple Computer Inc. president John Sculley unveiled his latest seven-year-old work in the war between Apple and International Business Machines (IBM). Apple had invited nearly 2,000 people to the Moscone convention centre in San Francisco to meet the Apple IIc, a sleek, white, portable home computer designed to rival IBM's PCjr both in price and in capabilities. Declaring that the unveiling of the new home computer marks Apple's evolution into a consumer products company, Sculley added: "This is not just a product in time. It is a marketing game. Nobody will be able to visit a computer company in a garage now."

Still, industry analysts point out that the IIc does not represent a technological advance for the personal computer industry. It is essentially a smaller version of Apple II product line, the cradle of the original Apple II model, introduced in 1977, have been compressed into a smaller case. According to Robert Pryor, a consultant with Toronto-based Evans Research Corp., the IIc "is a tool to extend the life cycle of the seven-year-old Apple II line." At the same time, while Apple calls the new model portable, a monitor and printer come separately and are not so easily transportable.

Not only that, but the IIc is likely to



Apple chairman Steven Jobs (left), Sculley, first co-founder Steve Wozniak: a challenge

Apple introduced the IIc to take advantage of the industry-wide trend toward smaller computers while offering customers portability combined with extensive memories. The IIc has a memory capacity of 128K, meaning that it can handle 128,000 bits of information. At 79.9, the IIc is Apple's smallest microcomputer and is priced at \$1,595 in the United States and \$1,895 in Canada. By comparison, the PCjr remembers the same amount, weighs nine pounds and costs \$1,845 in Canada. One advantage of the IIc is that it is able to use about 90 per cent of the more than 10,000 software programs already available for its predecessor, the Apple IIe. Said Ed Givola, an Apple Canada marketing representative in Toronto: "You can use it at work, then pick it up and take it home for the kids or to a business meeting with you in Houston."

meets stiff competition from a host of other portable computer products besides IBM's PCjr. They include such IBM-built rivals as the Compaq, as well as the Hyperion, which is made by Ryan-Compton Inc. of Montreal. More important, Apple will have to convince consumers that the new product is preferable to other less expensive home computers, such as the Commodore Visi 50 which retails for \$229. Sculley admitted that Apple will have to "build a marketplace" for its new computer. The goal, he said, will be to convince consumers that the IIc "is far for the serious user in the home."

David Fraser, executive vice-president of corporate development with Canada-wide Computer Innovations Corp., is enthusiastic about stocking the IIc in his company's 36 outlets where they become available in Canada in

early May. He said that buyers have become disillusioned with the capabilities of some less expensive home computers. Said Fraser: "They [consumers] realized that those computers could not do what they wanted them to. They were professionally, geographically, Fraser's company sells both Apple and IBM products, and he said that sales of the PCjr have been disappointing. Said Fraser: "We are not selling as many PCjrs as I expected."

Lately, the new PCjr has proved to be a controversial entrant into the home computer market. IBM introduced the model with widespread publicity last fall but could not supply its dealers until the following February. By then, manufacturers' criticisms had cooled substantially. Critics also complained about the small computer's keyboard, with its fat, rubber keys that look like Cholesta keys. Indeed, Fraser's disappointment is shared by other IBM dealers. Patricia Vaughan, a reviewer of a Computerized outlet in Bronx, N.Y., declared, "The response was underwhelming." Still, the spokesperson Janet Versbach said that sales of the PCjr have been meeting IBM's expectations, and she expects the demand to increase throughout 1984. And no one would dispute that IBM has the largest segment of the overall personal computer market, largely because of the success of the PCjr's larger predecessor, the PC, a personal computer designed mainly for business use.

IBM now holds nearly 30 per cent of the world personal computer market, compared to Apple's 30 per cent.

Apple says that it intends to spend \$20 million (US) on advertising this year and hopes to sell 400,000 units by the end of the year. Ben Pryor of Evans Research Corp. is less skeptical of its marketability, arguing that its price tag is "a hefty outlay" for consumers. What is more, IBM is concerned that the PCjr, its major rival, will prove to be a winner. The PCjr is an "attractive package," said Versbach, pointing out that it is not only compatible with other IBM personal computers but with a wide range of hardware and software offered by other companies as well. Apple, it seems, will have to use all the marketing muscle at its command to carve out a lucrative share of the home computer market. —BARBARA HENNING

TO NISSAN, A CRANKSHAFT IS SOMETHING TO BE TAKEN LIGHTLY.



Lightweight engine parts are ideas Nissan thinks seriously. Even crankshafts. Thinking nothing for granted, our engineers discovered they could reduce the weight of a crankshaft by as much as 10% when we minimize the weight and maximize the strength of an engine component we can produce a more fuel efficient engine. Makes sense. But then, many brilliant ideas are born out of common sense.

The result? The Nissan Micro has one of the world's lightest engines. A remarkably slender 73 kg. With plenty of power for driving fun.

And our 300ZX's new lightweight V-6 is

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MAJOR MOTION
FROM NISSAN



Waste under the midnight sun

By Peter C. Newman

Consider, for a moment, the plight of Resolute Bay, N.W.T.

Perched on the southwestern tip of Cornwallis Island in the Eastern Arctic, hugging the 76th parallel and barely 500 km from the North Magnetic Pole, Resolute has the worst climate on the continent, even in the country. It resembles a white moonscape; signs of abandoned hopes include boarded-up houses, boarded-out cars and dead 300-oz. cassettes.

This is a land of ice, not snow, and what snow there is (30 inches a year) falls in relatively moderate July and August. Mean temperature (and it is mean) even during April, when I flew in for a brief stop, was -36°C, but it has been known to drop below -50°C. The sky is an eerie whiter shade of pale, and the permanently frozen ground has the texture of pitted pewter. Except for the black dots of runways hovering over the garbage dump and the thick-furred dogs huddled in the corners of a street, there are few signs of animal life. Walking about Resolute can get tricky because so many can instantly obliterate the sight of your own boots as you stumble from one overhauled habitation to the next, making things out at the dry polar air. The social highlights of the year are the High Arctic Drive in early August, when barely locals swing off ice still floating in the harbor (last summer a swimming walrus joined the festivities), and the annual Battle Bay, held in the first week of February to celebrate the end of the 24-hour winter darkness that pervades the town constantly from early November.

Resolute is an accident in the summer of 1943 the U.S. Inshore Patrol was escorting a merchant ship assigned to land material for a warship station at Wyler Harbour on Metlak Island, but the ice closed up early that year. The ship dumped their cargoes where they were stuck—which happened to be Resolute Bay. Within three weeks U.S. Navy engineers had bulldozed a 600-foot gravel airstrip and erected the weather station. The Canadian government eventually took over the installation, determined to turn the tiny outpost into the transportation hub of the Eastern Arctic. With the brands that only Ottawa bureaucrats who have never been from Kingston or master, a town pleasant from Resolute named Ralph Resolute was to design a community for 3,000. He produced

elegant drawings of three-storey apartment buildings in a horseshoe shape to form a windbreak for the single-family units in the middle. He planned a large shopping centre complete with domed indoor park. An underground sewage disposal system was actually built, at promptly from solid, as did its accompanying water pipes, but not before the territorial government spent hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to fix them. The first suit of the apartment buildings was finished on schedule for



Aboriginalism: proud and independent

\$2.5 million and was furnished with luxurious Scandinavian design accommodations. It was occupied off and on for several years before all the planning gave out; this was mainly because its original architect had installed all the equipment in the north wall, which is the most exposed to the elements. The complex has stood there, empty, ever since.

Another Ottawa brain wave was to populate the settlement with Inuit from Bar Ilan, Nunavut, and Inuit from Inuit, N.W.T. The move was supposed to im-

prove their trapping prospects, but that particular direction never got through the arctic and the newcomers have been scratching around for a living ever since. (In the 1970-80 season, the last figures available, Resolute listed 30 trappers, only 17 of them earned more than \$900.) The main cash crop is the "saw" market, in heating wood—wood and pine logs, both unspectacular species. Native hunters are named tags for a limited number of kills and they in turn sell them, for more than \$10,000 a piece, to outsiders who consider striking these magnificent animals a great blood sport. This season Resolute's limit has a quota of 28 bears, and two German hunters have already paid \$20,000 to local guide Sam Illoot and his dogs to take them on the limit. A pair of American hunters paid \$15,000 for a week-long expedition.

Resolute's mayor, George Kokolook, was not available for comment because during my visit he was out driving the settlement's only garbage truck, but I talked to Elizabeth Allikallik, a bright and articulate Inuit who is the local social welfare officer. She estimates that more than a hundred Inuit have left Resolute and that only a third of the 190 who remain are Inuit now. Only one Inuit (Sharonne Aumalik) still serves as mayor. "The back-to-the-land movement is very strong here," Allikallik told me. "We want to go where there are fish and salmon. We still don't know why we were moved here—probably to provide cheap labor for local mining operations, but these jobs never materialized either."

She is as puzzled as the visitor about the empty government apartments which dominate the Resolute skyline, a massive monument to the proposition that even if you wouldn't pay if the government took it.

Despite the high unemployment rate and the increasing loss of skills needed to maintain a most inhospitable climate, the Inuit remain proud and independent. Only some families are currently accepting full welfare. A couple of years ago the local Bay store burned down, and the credit records were destroyed in the blaze. Within hours every Inuit at Resolute had reported headbuts to the store manager—and the hotel talked with the company's executives.

The Inuit are there to stay. "Resolute has to survive because it's our home," says Allikallik. "When you're born here, you stay with it. I tell you, we don't have much choice."

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The AIDS breakthrough

By Dave Silbert

The first breakthrough in a three-decade-old mystery took place last week when U.S. health and human services secretary Margaret Heckler announced at a Washington news conference: "The probable cause of AIDS has been found." U.S. researchers had named a virus group called HTLV as the source of AIDS. It was the second dramatic announcement concerning the deadly disease in as many weeks. Scientists at the prestigious Pasteur Institute in Paris already had announced that they had strong new evidence that a different virus called LAV, which they had isolated a year ago, might be the long-sought cause of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, or AIDS. Despite apparently conflicting claims about the cause, many scientists believe that further research will show that the two viruses are the same. Although a cure remains years away, the twin discoveries represent a giant step forward in the conquest of AIDS.

First recognized as a disease in 1981, AIDS rapidly became the most perplexing medical mystery in modern times because of its ability to strip the body of its natural defenses leaving victims vulnerable to infection, disease and death.

The disease, as first diagnosed in the first six months when victims start losing weight, become feverish and their lymph nodes swell. Even more perplexing was the fact that AIDS seemed almost exclusively to strike homosexuals, drug abusers, haemophiliacs, Haitians and Africans. U.S. records reveal 4,177 cases since the initial outbreak, including 1,807 deaths. In Canada there have been 44 deaths out of 78 reported cases. And scientists believe AIDS itself is only the lethal end product of a condition that is more widespread: thousands are people in the high-risk groups have degrees of impaired immunity, a condition that researchers now call "pre-AIDS."

From the onset, researchers sus-

pected viruses were the cause of AIDS. But the French team under Dr. Luc Montagnier was the first to identify a specific virus in patients suffering from lymphadenopathy, a condition that produces swelling in the lymph glands and impairs immunity to disease, which affects some pre-AIDS patients. Dr. Jean-Claude Chermann, a member of the Pasteur team, said that the virus, called lymphadenopathy-associated virus, or LAV, was identified in the blood of each of 11 AIDS patients that the team studied. The French group also found indications of LAV in 30 per cent of healthy

body produces to battle HTLV. The presence of antibodies indicates the former or current presence of HTLV. The U.S. team found it in less than one per cent of normal healthy patients, but in 76 per cent of pre-AIDS and 88 per cent of AIDS patients, leading them to believe that one of the viruses called HTLV-III may be the cause of AIDS. Seld Broder, who says he has a virus that is HTLV-III, "The evidence is quite striking in that here you have a virus that can be seen in a T-cell, found in precisely the individuals in whom you would expect to find it."

Despite the appearance that French and American scientists are jostling for credit—and possibly a Nobel Prize—collaboration between their data back almost two years. And now scientists on both teams are openly speculating that LAV and HTLV-III are the same virus. Seld Bro-



Gallo and colleagues in his research into an apparent solution to a perplexing medical mystery

homosexuals, antibodies to LAV were virtually nonexistent in the general population. That, despite the close connection, Chermann will only say that LAV "has a possible role in AIDS."

The French results closely parallel work done at the U.S. National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., under Dr. Robert Gallo. The NCI group worked with three viruses that fall into the category known as the Human T-cell Lymphoma Virus (HTLV), originally discovered by Gallo in 1976. According to NCI researcher Dr. Samuel Broder, the HTLV family seems to damage T-cells, which form part of the body's disease-fighting immune system. Like the French, Gallo's team tested blood samples from thousands of patients for antibodies against antibodies that the

der "To me it is not going to be necessary to speculate, in a very short time we will know."

If the newest findings are verified, the scientists' technique for testing blood for AIDS virus antibodies may already begin the process, Broder said. The identification of a viral cause for AIDS is a major breakthrough, but the next step—development of a vaccine against it—will be a far greater challenge. Although scientists have already begun the process, Broder said that even the most optimistic predictions are that an effective vaccine will take more than two years to develop. Even though the news is encouraging it is little comfort to those victims who now have AIDS: 40 per cent die within a year of diagnosis. □

The hazards to nonsmokers

The prestigious *New England Journal of Medicine* has lent credence to claims by antismoking activists that secondhand cigarette smoke is hazardous to the health of nonsmokers. In an article published last week, a U.S. research team reported that the children of smoking parents show significantly higher levels of nicotine than nonsmokers, that children of nonsmokers with both smokers and the tobacco industry level by activists who resist smoking in public, the research is certain to put even more pressure on smokers, especially in their own homes. The research team discovered that smokers' children as young as six months had nicotine in their urine and saliva.

Dr. Robert Greenberg, an associate professor of pediatrics at the University of North Carolina, said that his research team measured the levels of both nicotine, found in cigarette smoke, and cotinine, a byproduct of nicotine created as the body breaks down the substance. It was the first time scientists conducted that kind of test on children. Although the levels of the two substances were generally much lower in the babies than in the actual smokers themselves, Greenberg said that the levels in babies were more heavily exposed to smoke were equal to those found in adults classified as "light" or "light smokers." And he noted that British researchers recently reported similarly high levels of nicotine in non-smoking adults.

Antismoking activist David Lewis, executive director of the Canadian Council on Smoking and Health, welcomed the news. "It is a deadly piece of ammunition," said Lewis. "An employer at a desk or machine who is near a smoker cannot move and is at risk." But although the absorption of secondhand smoke is now documented in both nonsmoking children and adults, the long-term effects of secondhand smoke on health are not. Jacques LaBoulaye, spokesman for the Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers' Council, said that the bulk of medical evidence shows no adverse health effects among "passive smokers." Greenberg admits that he can draw no conclusions. And he added, "That is why we need to study."

Results of these further inquiries are unlikely to please the tobacco industry. According to Greenberg, there is some early evidence that already suggests a higher risk of lung disease in the children of smoking parents.

—DAVE SILBERT



Tracyner with husband, Michael: a belief that someone was trying to frame her

JUSTICE

The letter to a nurse

The introduction of the document came as a surprise on the sixth day of nurse Phyllis Trayner's testimony before the Grange commission's inquiry into 36 baby deaths at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children. Police lawyers introduced a letter sent to Trayner in September, 1985, that implied that she was involved in covering up the baby deaths. Trayner forcefully denied the allegations contained in the anonymous letter. But its appearance added another bizarre twist to the heavily publicized inquiry.

The letter was typewritten and unsigned, and the writer stated: "They [the police] kept questioning me over and over I couldn't keep it to myself anymore and I told them what I had suspected all along about what was happening. I finally had to admit what I had seen you doing on at least 21 times I always admired you, but you need help, get it now." Trayner, who gave the letter to her lawyer in September, 1985, who in turn had passed it on to the police, said she had no idea who sent it. She said the sender may have been trying to frame her for the deaths.

In spite of the dramatic courtroom proceedings and the revelation of new evidence, by week's end it was clear that the appearance of the letter during testimony team leader, who was on duty when 29 of the most suspicious deaths occurred, could shed little light on the tragic events at the hospital between June, 1980, and March, 1983. Throughout her testimony, Trayner contradicted the previous assertions of colleagues in-

cluding statements by nurse Bertha Bell that she had seen Trayner use a syringe to inject something into the tracheas of baby Allaine Miller just before she died. She also angrily protested that she was not responsible for a series of "dirty tricks" following the start of the public investigation into the deaths, including an incident in which heart pills were found in her food and that of another nurse. But Trayner was frequently unable to remember the circumstances surrounding the last moments of many of the infants who died mysteriously. As one parent who had recalled Douglas Blunt, lawyer for the Ontario Association of nurses's often, to suggest that of sodium argyrol, a tooth cream, were administered to Trayner it might improve her memory—a request Justice Stuart Grange quickly rebuffed.

As the 10th month of the Grange commission drew to a close last week, it became clear that the first phase of the inquiry would not end as an imbroglio. Although Trayner was expected to be the last witness in the investigation into the baby deaths, at least one other nurse will be called because some of the other witnesses was able to provide details about several of the infants who had died mysteriously. That further witnesses will have more exact recall than the 12 nurses who have already testified seems unlikely. Trayner and nurse Susan Dylis each remembered fewer than a third of the 36 cases being examined. After three years, noted Nelson, many of the deaths had "muddled together."

—SHONA MCCAY

PEOPLE

Paramount Pictures' *Maniacal Lampoon's* *Jay of Sex* has so far produced more gloom than ecstasy. Paramount executives emailed its April 13 release and they refuse to say why. **Martha Coolidge**, who directed the movie about America's adolescent, shut-in Los Angeles loner, seems, as angry as Paramount; National Lampoon Inc. wants its name removed; and Canadian actress **Lisa Lamplugh** will not talk about her role as Melvin, a teenage specialist in exotic techniques. Lampoon chairman **Matty Simmons** refuses to disclose details because of the legal action his attorneys are preparing, but the organization is clearly concerned about protecting its usual strict control over the copyright of its name. Said Simmons: "Lampoon does not want to take credit for a picture it had nothing to do with." Meanwhile, 25-year-old Lamplugh now has a lead role in the *Ashley's* film about baseball. *The Stranger's Wife*, written by **Neil Simon** as *For Jay*, she bravely declared: "Let's not discuss it. I have not seen it. I would love to forget about it."



Lamplugh more gloom than ecstasy

Usually frigid **Frederick Jay, N.W.T.**, last week warned to the mythological sounds of Canada's pop band *Spoons*. Setting the record down, drummer **Darwin Ross** stepped off the plane wearing a Hawaiian shirt, dark glasses and a sunny smile—although that faded slowly when he felt the —80°C temperature. Major **Boyz** Panson and a host of corporate sponsors paid more than \$300,000 to have the group add a distinctly Toronto twist to the region's annual *Toronto* Tyme celebration. The winter carnival, named after the region's arid and raw effort.

inhabitants, features dappled rain, seal hunts and traditional limit and Quebecois music. Said *Spoons* singer-guitarist **George Dumas**: "We have toured from the Maritimes in Vancouver Island, and we thought that was pro-

seeding. Now, you could say we have covered the territory." All in all, the group's performance of its hit song *Swingin' in Winter* could not have been more fitting.

A high-spirited horse and a mythical coach have startled a shy young rider from Brampton, Que., into the national spotlight as a top contender for a place on the Canadian equestrian team at the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. Last week **Mario Deslauriers**, 19, riding a seven-year-old bay gelding named *Araucan*, shocked the world equestrian community in Göteborg, Sweden, by becoming the first Canadian and youngest competitor ever to capture the World Cup show-jumping title. *Wester* has never properly credits Deslauriers' victory to some coaching techniques which he blames to the teachings of the Japanese Zen sect of Buddhism. Said *Wester*: "It means hours spent by the horse and rider together. You learn each move instinctively and then you practice and drill until it is no longer conscious." Deslauriers, who has been riding since he was 3, answered a question about Zen by asking, "What's that?" But he is more than willing to share his success with the horse. "Before I had *Araucan* it was just a dream," he said. "When I first felt him I knew he was right—like no other horse. Now, every chance is on my side. I'm aiming for Olympic gold."

Spending two hours alone with **Patrick Power** would be a labor of love for most men. But when Canadian doctor **David Hewitt** makes his regular visit, he will on the 27-year-old actress, she pays him—\$400 for what he calls "cathartic therapy." Movie careers relentlessly sneering at 24 frames a second waded down all too soon, and Power, alone with Hewitt's other star clients, needs help to keep family fit. "I work out of the alcove bedrooms on the continent," said Hewitt, who regularly crams, massages and scrubs faces in Houston, New York, Toronto and Los Angeles. "I keep people together as long as I can, medically and emotionally, before they need surgery." Although he will not reveal details of his battles against acne, puffy eyes, crow's feet, wrinkles, jowls and turkey-crease necks, he has fought the causes of **Shirley Powers**, **Quinn Kuzler**, **Billy Field** and **Shelley Long**. These stars do not mind him dropping their names so long as he holds onto their faces, but Hewitt's male customers prefer anonymity. As a result, he will not name a single sagging man.

—EDITED BY JANE MINGAY

Spoons' Dwayne, Rob Proust, Sandy Worme and Ross: setting a torrid tone



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The treacherous question of innocence

CONCEALED ENEMIES
(PBS, May 7, 8 and 9)

The 1949-1950 spy trials of Alger Hiss, once noted U.S. state department bureaucrat, still exert a powerful hold on the North American imagination. On Aug. 5, 1949, Hiss appeared before the U.S. government's House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) to answer charges that he had passed secrets to a Communist agent. Hiss denied knowing the agent. Although a covert convert had only in two weeks of perjury, many people assumed, wrongly, that the trials proved him to be a spy. The question of Hiss's innocence is one that continues to trouble the U.S. conscience, and this four-hour mini-series *Concealed Enemies* delves into the issue once again. But while the drama is thoroughly researched, it is not likely to win over those viewers who value gripping television. With its unrelentingly grim style, *Concealed Enemies* is little more than an unvarnished catalogue of information that overwhelms the viewer.

Wittalter Chambers (John Harkins) was the man who first charged that Hiss (Edward Herrmann) was a Communist. A senior editor at *Time* magazine, Chambers had once been an undercover Communist agent. During the 1930s and 1940s he worked under various aliases. Hiss knew him briefly as George Cowley. When Chambers grew disenchanted with communism and went a bit of his former left-wing contacts to HUAC, Hiss's name drew immediate attention because of his leadership of the *Common Knowledge* for International Peace and his impeccable credentials as a civil servant.

One of the major contributions of *Concealed Enemies* is that it offers several explanations for Chambers' actions. Chambers may have aimed Hiss to ruin, which the politically hungry Hiss (Edward Herrmann) then spearheaded, simply because he was ambivalent about his early Communist experiences and wanted revenge. Or perhaps he had honest grounds to believe in Hiss's betrayal. It is even likely, the script implies, that Chambers had once had a homosexual attachment to Hiss and, after changing his sexual preferences, hated the man for reminding him of it.

Initially, Hiss responded to Chambers' charge in an awkward, defensive fashion. At first, his confidence seemed justified, for the State of Louisiana



Herrmann: a gentleman who led a charmed life, accused of being a Soviet spy

protected both Hiss and Chambers from being tried for passing state secrets to a foreign power. But when Hiss denied under oath that he knew Chambers, the court convicted him of perjury. Yet even now he has many sympathizers, and the program offers a number of reasons why. One is the man's basic pluck. Hiss could have allowed Chambers' allegation to blow over, but instead he fought so doggedly that his first trial resulted in a hung jury. And the film makes it clear that the second trial ended in convictions of perjury only because of the rather weak testimony of a maid who had worked for the Chambers family and who recalled Hiss's visits. In fact, the FBI had made finding the maid an special project in order to entrap Hiss.

In attempting to bring drama to its prodigious rental of facts, *Concealed Enemies* gets the two men's opposing personalities and backgrounds against each other. The series depicts Hiss as the innocent gentleman who had led, according to his adversary, "a charmed

life." Chambers, in contrast, is insecure and guilt-ridden; his mother kept an axe handy to protect herself from his violent father, and his brother committed suicide. But Hugh Whittemore's script fails to produce verbal fireworks to spark the conflicts between the men. As well, Jeff Blomster's unvarnished direction looks stale. Both Herrmann and Harkins are fine actors, but neither can manage to re-create the positions of their characters.

Only in a few scenes, such as Chambers' suicide attempt or his confession to the FBI of his past homosexuality, does *Concealed Enemies* compel attention. But the pace soon falters as the action invariably shifts back to the courtroom. For the most part, the series is as arid as a courtroom transcript. Hiss's story is one of power, betrayal, fear and conscience. That story seldom surfaces in a drama that tells truth and reveals little. The grosser of the law is an exceedingly tedious one, and *Concealed Enemies* does not let anyone forget that.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE



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Cycles often complain that record companies are recycling old concert recordings as new albums simply to capitalize on the current demand for early 1960s jazz. But enthusiasts of pianist Thelma Monk will be grateful for Tokyo Concerts, a handsomely packaged, double-disc set originally recorded in 1963. By that point in his career, the saxophone Monk had already recognized the development of his unique, clipped, jumpy piano style. There is nothing technically new in the album's contents, but the music is never stale. Instead, the recorded interpretations of standard Monk selections, including *Khoroshy*, *Evolution* (Jazz), *Blue Monk* and *Just a Gigolo* delight the listener with playful transformations of the material. Saxophonist Charlie Rouse and Monk form a near-perfect musical union, proving that the Tokyo ensemble was one of the pianist's best bands. For newcomers to Monk, Tokyo Concerts is an excellent introduction. For devotees, it is indispensable.

EYE EYE BABY
Ed Bunker
(Concord)

In the past year two albums from the rarely recorded jazz guitarist Ed Bunker have become available. *The Ed Bunker & at Toronto's Borden Street* was perhaps the best Canadian jazz album of 1983. His latest release, *Eye Eye Baby*, is a welcome follow-up in which Dave McKenna's piano replaces the elegant born section that distinguished Bunker's previous, seemingly effortless improvisations, the album also demonstrates his quartet's versatility with a mix of standard selections, including *Nobody Else But Me* and mainstream jazz tunes such as *It's Time*. McKenna is a sensitive accompanist, and his solo, especially on *You're In Love With Someone*, match Bunker's own in tone and intelligence. While *Eye Eye Baby* does not achieve the triumph of *Borden Street*, it is a delightful, intimate complement to that album. More important, it promises that Bunker's artistry will be more regularly recorded.

—BART TITUS



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CONSUMERISM

'Fake fish' catches on

Customers call it "fake fish," but, by any name, a new sea product is making Canadian food retailers happy and causing concern within the domestic fishing industry. Japanese companies have been exporting ground and flaked fish, pressed into shapes to resemble crab, scallop and shrimp, around the world for several years. But recently they went after the Canadian market for the first time and are doing well in most major centres—including the Maritimes and on the West Coast, where their product competes directly with the real thing. At the Fishermen's Market seafood stand on the Halifax waterfront, owner Fred Grosse is surprised by the interest in the new fare. "Here in Nova Scotia we have the best scallop fishery in the world," said Grosse. "It should be the last place in the world where this would sell."

The problem arose after several Japanese fishing companies found a way to turn the flesh of the common Alaska pollock into imitations of some of the highest-priced products of the sea. They mash the pollock, add flavor extract and other ingredients, roll it into sheets and squeeze it into long, five strands. Then machine stamp out the final products, including "scallop" which lack the small, white chondrios and "crab" in various shapes, including cylindrical "legs," which some Vancouver bars now serve with drinks.

The Japanese exporters of what they call "surimi" are already well established in the U.S. market, where they sold 26 million pounds last year at about half the price of the genuine fare. Now some Canadian exporters of crab are worried that the cheaper imitations could force them to slash their price to about \$4 a pound from almost \$7. But the full impact on Canada's \$1.6-billion annual fish export trade is still unknown. Says Robert Whitman, vice-president of corporate sales for National Sea Products Ltd. of Halifax: "It is too early to assess the impact in dollars and cents, but it is a topic of conversation whenever we discuss scallop or crab." And vice has said it is not eventually decide to manufacture its own surimi. "Most people seem to like it," said the Fishermen's Market's Grosse, "but you cannot really compare it with the real thing, you know."

—MICHAEL CLARKE
in Halifax

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McPhee, Jones—goddess, ghosts and the menace of unresolved sexual tensions

THEATRE

Rites of blood relations

COUSINS

By Steve Petch
Directed by Paul Bettis

In the late 1970s the collaboration of Vancouver playwright Steve Petch and director Paul Bettis helped to make Toronto's now-defunct Theatre Second Floor an exciting laboratory for avant-garde theatre. Petch went on to find a wider public when he wrote *Victoria* for the Stratford Festival in 1979, and Bettis has become a sought-after freelance director. Now the two men have joined forces again, in Petch's latest work, *Cousins*, a conscious update of Shakespeare's *An You Like It*. (Directed by Bettis at Toronto's Tarragon Theatre, *Cousins* is a compelling exploration of the awkward sexuality of two young girls.)

Several pairs of would-be lovers cross paths on Cousin Susan (Karen Woodridge), a recently repatriated Canadian teenager, arrives in England in the summer of 1925 to live with her aunt, Vere (Maureen McKel), and flighty cousin, Silvia (Rosalinda Jones). Still growing her hair, Susan, in a white, dressy as a boy and becomes sexually attracted to Egidio (Alan Britton), a brash rough-hound Egidio's girlfriend, a rustic woman, in turn lusts after Susan. At the same time, Silvia continues an infatuation with Larry (Richard Partington), her mother's

underling and priggish lover.

At first, the four women have no hope of breaking their bondage to Egidio and Larry, two contrasting male forces they both fear and desire. Amplifying their feelings of alienation is Roy Robb's surreal, baroque set. Scattered around the massive floor-to-ceiling house are large rocks, bare bedrooms and a caged live rabbit. The all-out staging, combined with the script's references to ghosts, goddesses and dismembered bodies, underlines how unsettling unresolved tensions between men and women can be.

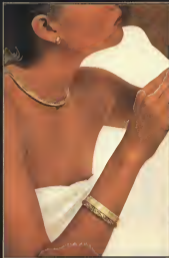
The climax of *Cousins* is a melodramatic play within a play, staged out-of-doors by Silvia, which echoes the crude melodrama in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Repeated interruptions from the other characters bring the play's complexities to a halt. No one can prevent the violent Egidio from burning on the scene and jealously dragging away his woman. But Susan, Silvia and her mother are finally able to express their feelings honestly and tenderly.

Cousins is an engaging work, but its scope is limited. Although the cast is outstanding, the broad Shakespearean references promise more than Petch has actually delivered. For all its intriguing qualities, *Cousins* still concedes a mystery that the playwright has not yet succeeded in discovering.

—MARK CHAMBERS

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Hazards in dental offices

For years Diane Gibson, a Calgary dental assistant, felt increasingly confused and helpless. She could not understand why she continually walked into dizziness and juked up the wrong instruments. Then she began to stutter and a terrifying sensation invaded her arms and legs. Doctors

diagnosed her problems as multiple sclerosis, epilepsy or schizophrenia. By July, 1976, poor health forced Gibson to quit her job after 11 years and the following year she moved back to her native Winnipeg. There, she read an article on the growing body of research that indicates that working with mer-

cury-based fillings in dentists' offices is hazardous to dental personnel. Finally Gibson realized that she had all the symptoms of chronic mercury poisoning.

When she confirmed in the spring of 1982 with a doctor that she was indeed suffering from mercury poisoning, Gibson approached Manitoba's workplace safety and health division. It in turn launched a study on the extent of mercury contamination in Manitoba dental offices. Last month, the government released its findings. The report showed that 14 per cent of dental personnel surveyed had unquestionably high levels of mercury in their urine. Charged Gibson, 38, who now lives on mental assistance: "The dental office is a hazard to health. We have got to learn to lessen that hazard."

Dentists and dental assistants are consistently exposed to mercury when they use the colorless liquid metal with silver and tin alloys to make durable tooth fillings. The liquid metal evaporates at room temperature and can be absorbed through the skin. According to the Manitoba study, a serious hazard comes from accidental spills of mercury onto dental office carpeting, where it can collect and filter into the office environment. So far, there is no indication that short-term exposure to mercury vapors poses any health hazards to patients. Dental assistants and dentists are the most seriously affected. Gibson, for one, frequently missed as many as 100 hygienic of mercury-based fillings a day. Over time, mercury accumulates in the liver, kidneys and brain, causing nerve damage including memory loss and personality disorders. Said Gibson, who often missed the fillings with her hands: "It makes life hell."

Despite growing research on the adverse effects of chronic low-level mercury exposure and widespread knowledge of safe or alternative methods, according to Dr. Richard Roychoudhry, a dental researcher at the University of British Columbia, a significant number of Canada's approximately 34,000 dentists and their co-workers continue to handle the substance improperly. A week after the study was released, two dental assistants requested blood tests from Dr. Helen Lyttle, a University of Manitoba dental researcher who has been studying the mercury hazard to dentistry. And worried dentists called the workplace safety and health division, saying that they had had spills of the liquid in their offices. Said Lyttle: "Although it is not a panic situation, it is a concern we certainly have."

In the past few years, dental conferences and journals have also highlighted the risks of mercury exposure. A 1981 British study presented at the first international conference on mercury

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boards in dental practices in Glasgow, Scotland, strongly suggested that mercury contamination may cause spontaneous abortions and stillbirths among female dental workers. And a 1983 U.S. report published in a dentistry journal graphically documented mercury's effects on the nervous system. Dr. Irving Shapiro of the University of Pennsylvania tested a group of 300 middle-aged dentists for mercury contamination. Thirty per cent of the dentists with the highest readings had nerve damage, as well as evidence of tarped tunnel syndrome, a rare neural condition that causes a crippling numbness in the fingertips. Said Shapiro: "That is important because dentists use their hands all the time." Compared to dentists in the group who had low-level mercury contamination, these dentists also did poorly on motor visual tests and rated themselves more prone to stress.

A growing awareness of mercury-related health effects has forced some dentists to re-examine the sources of other work stresses. For years, dentists have regularly attributed their high rates of alcoholism, depression, suicide and divorce to long hours and cantankerous patients. Roydhouse said that there may be a direct link between mercury poisoning and professional stress. "Turn to dentist Michael Belger again," said Belger. "It is quite probable a lot of the problems have arisen from chronic mercury poisoning, and we just have not been aware of it."

There are a number of ways to minimize mercury exposure. According to Anne Shultz, a Manitoba government occupational health nurse and author of the Manitoba study, dentists should store mercury in unbreakable, sealed containers at cool temperatures to minimize evaporation, and dentists wearing aprons should don rubber gloves and protective masks while handling the substance. In fact, dentists who took part in the Manitoba survey immediately changed their handling procedures of mercury and where necessary removed mercury from their offices. But many dentists, said Roydhouse, are not sufficiently motivated to change their procedures. Explained Shapiro: "The preoccupation of removing carpets is being disregarded for aesthetic reasons."

For some dentists the solution is to abandon mercury altogether in favor of less durable white plastic fillings. Said Stephen Skjodness, a Dauphin, Man., dentist: "Not using mercury is one way of cutting down on the risk." Still, until dentists become aware of the health hazard and amend their practices to minimize the exposure to mercury, more dental workers like Gibson will unwittingly suffer from a condition that can be prevented.

—ANDREW NICKOFFER in Winnipeg

MARKETING

The battle of the new beer bottles

Canada's breweries have taken various approaches in depicting the good life in commercials. Their advertising campaigns show party scenes, "the boys" getting together after playing hockey, retreats to the farm or cottage, and adventures in the air, on land and underwater. But in packaging the beer itself, the breweries generally have relied on a common denominator—the squat brown bottle. In 1981,

indications of the fierce competition for market share among the three leading Canadian brewing companies, often concentrating more on packaging than on the taste of the product. Labatt's is hoping that the new packaging will generate the same results that Carling O'Keefe experienced last year when it introduced Miller High Life, a well-known U.S. beer, into the Canadian market. Within three months Miller



Maroniti serving beer in new bottles, competitors 'caught with their pants down.'

immediately for the sake of production efficiency, Canadian brewers agreed to do away with their wide range of bottle shapes and colors in favor of the standardized brown "stubby." But last spring the first crack in bottling solidarity appeared when two major brewers, Carling O'Keefe and Labatt's, introduced new brands in several provinces in distinctive long-necked bottles. Now, as a new beer-drinking season approaches, the trend is resuming. Labatt's and Molson's have not converted a total of six leading brands to the tall bottles in the past month. And last month Labatt's unleashed another surprise on its customers in four provinces when it introduced its popular 80, Lite and Blue brands in new bottles with simple twist-off caps.

The changes in style are the latest

with its distinctive labeling and tall amber bottle, captured 30 per cent of the Canadian beer market, making it Canada's third-best-selling brand. So far, the twist-off caps are available only in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec, and Labatt's will not say whether it plans to introduce the new bottle to other provinces.

Molson's and Carling O'Keefe are watching their rival's experiment with interest, but spokesman for both brewers said they were not concerned that the new top would sell more beer. For its part, Labatt's insists that the new look is based on sound market research. Said John Morpze, vice-president and general manager of the brewery's Ontario division: "The consumer was telling us that he was bored, and we had the strong evidence that 70 per cent of

all the bottled beer sold in the United States comes with the twist cap. Our competitors are responding because they have been caught with their pants down."

Packaging competition has become all important in the struggling brewing industry. Industry analysts say that the market share of the three big brewers has changed so rapidly in recent months that it is impossible to state precise figures. But, according to Ben McCafferty of Dominion Securities (Amen Ltd.), Labatt's has maintained its lead and Molson's is still the second-largest brewer, but Carling O'Keefe is gaining ground on both of them. As for the future, the declining number of Canadian youths reaching drinking age will further test the brewers' marketing skills. Said Barry Deslin, spokesman for Molson's in Montreal: "It is no secret that there will be no new, large, beer-drinking public over the next 20 years. So the only way we can grow is to gain more of the market share."

Last year Molson's tried to convince the other brewers to stay with standard bottles. Now, adapting to the apparent consumer demand for innovation, Molson's is leading the way with its introduction of the Quebec and Ontario four beers in the long-necked bottles. Said Alex Jago, spokesman for Molson's in Toronto: "There is no doubt that part of Miller's success was a response by consumers to 20 years of the same brown, stubby bottles. People wanted a change." Still, there is a price to pay. The square of tall bottles will increase packaging and handling costs and reduce efficiency, although the brewers insist that they will absorb the costs. The new bottles also create specific problems for restaurants and bar owners. Said Andy Maroniti, manager of the 600-seat Brannstrom House in Toronto: "We are having to convert all our fridges and coolers. Not much, the tall bottles have meant a lot of aggravation."

Another member of the industry who is surprised that Canada's brewers are abandoning an efficient system is James Shewry, the inventor of the twist-off cap, who manages technical services at the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corp. in Lancaster, Pa. "I always thought you Canadians were smart to keep a so-called 'standardized bottle,'" said Shewry. "If you would you want to change that?" The answer, it seems, is to satisfy the customers' thirst for something new.

—SHONA McKEAT

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BOOKS

True patriot ambivalence

HOMER SWEET HOMER
By Mordcai Richler
McClelland & Stewart,
216 pages, \$19.95

After nearly 20 years abroad, novelist Mercedes Barcher returned to Canada in 1952. A longing to watch hockey at the Montreal Forum and to consume juicy smoked meat at Schwartz's delicatessen helped to lure her back. But the time she spent in the sport considerable time expounding on her country's foibles as such publications as *Affluence* and *Murphy's*. Because other Canadian writers of international reputation declined to address themselves to the social and economic misfortunes of the Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa of Hollywood, Barcher has, in a sense, become Canada's foremost cultural secretary to the United States. Now he has collected a number of thoughts and articles in a hefty and timely little book, *Short Story*.

The best of the book's poems are the most personal. My Father's Life, written on the occasion of the death of Moses Wechsler, is deeply felt but un sentimental, and St. Urban Street There and Now is in the writer's best nostalgic vein. Making a Moose is a sardonic account of the arduous journey of his well-known novel, The Apprenticeship of Daddy Kravitz, to the screen. Rich-

ket, a concoction of slightly green and reamed, recalls a Hollywood script to it which he, Coody, himself was awarded for "Best American Novel" was based on "Best American Novel" Coody Adapted From Another Nation." He was praised not for reasons of nationalism, but because no one associated with the picture offered to buy him even a celebratory soda water. In an attempt to shame Robert Roosa, then chief of production at Paramount studios, Reider finally sent him a drink. The author writes that, to his horror, "what would have been underlined as a genuine act of kindness, of shared Yiddishkeit was mistaken for an act of ingratitude in the American Midwestern."

But when Reebler has no personal stake in the material, the results are more pedestrian. He is deeply interested in federal politics, the Montreal Canadiens and the politics of Quebec, but ballet, the Canadian Football League and the city of Toronto fail to arouse his best efforts. Confronted with such topics, he slumps into the writing like a film star waiting through a camera bore in a bad movie.

Still, while Richler seems remarkably passive as a reporter and almost never uncovers material unknown to other journalists, his gimlet-eyed judgments are invaluable. More than most writers, he possesses a shared knowledge of what is truly good about Canada—fresh Winnipeg winters, the writings of Mor-

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ley Collings—and what is really sad, former PC leader Joe Clark. At his worst, nothing he can make a Canadian want to push his legs insistently and live in shame to New York, London or Upper Volta. Skeptical of both Canadian nationalism and Quebec separatism, he looks much to admire and criticism in both. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Quebec Premier René Lévesque. Of Trudeau, Richler remarks, "readability is suffer fools, [while] admissible in private life, is self-indulgent in a politician."

In his familiar, starchy, sober prose, gleefully spiked with colloquialisms, Richler has condensed a definitive survey of Canada's recent history. "As we move on," he declares in one chapter which recounts the bad times in Quebec under Premier Maurice Duplessis and the fiscal AIDS Accord. And looking ahead, he sees Progressive Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney making the same promises about the country that Richler has been hearing all his life. He writes, "Richier, endure, says Canadian experience. For tomorrow they will flock to the new and golden cities of the north as they do now to California. Tomorrow Winnipeg will be back to the old. Meanwhile, it's old. We're getting older." With such penetrating reflections in *House of Mirrors* Richler proves himself an incomparable critic of his home and native land. —NORMAN SCHIDLO

MAGAZINE'S BEST SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 The Aquitaine Progression, Lothian (1)
- 2 Pet Sematary, King (1)
- 3 Toland, Isherwood (2)
- 4 Secret Women, Moore (1)
- 5 The Wicked Day, Stewart (1)
- 6 Lord of the Dunes, Crowley (1)
- 7 Shakespeare's Rage, Atwood (1)
- 8 The Name of the Rose, Eco (1)
- 9 Berlin Game, Douglas (1)
- 10 The Leopard Blood in Darkness, Smith (1)

Nonfiction

- 1 The Game, Dryden (1)
- 2 In Search of Excellence, Peters and Waterman, Jr (1)
- 3 The March of Folly: From Troy to Vietnam, Tuchman (1)
- 4 Further Up the Organization, Townsend (1)
- 5 Putting the One Minute Manager to Work, Blanchard and Johnson (1)
- 6 Sex and Society, Greer (1)
- 7 Intrepid's Last Case, Stevenson (1)
- 8 Lines and Shadows, Woodhouse (1)
- 9 The Money Spinners, McQueen (1)
- 10 The Discoverers, Boylston (1)

(1) Fiction best seller

An unsentimental romance

DEMOCRACY

By Joan Didion
Lancer & Orpen, Denver, 251 pages, \$15.95

There has always been a distinctly American quality to Joan Didion's writing. More than most authors, she acknowledges the peculiarities of her times—both social and political—and the role that they play in the lives of her subjects. That quality is at evidence in the detail of her close-up work in such panoramic overviews of modern life in *Democracy*, Didion's fourth novel, the combination is used to startling, unvarying effect. *Democracy* is Didion at her most difficult and at her best.

In 1975 Didion remarked in an interview: "I used had in mind a very tight novel, all surface, all conversations and memories and recollections of some people in Honolulu... I am working on that book now, but it is not passing that way at all." The book in question was *Democracy*, and it did not end up as a tight novel of surfaces. The book is stark, tightly wound and constructed with subtle anguish. As Didion, the book's unadmitted narrator, describes it, *Democracy* is a "novel of tidal glimpses."

Democracy focuses on the life of Isaac Christian, Victor, a prominent political wife, and, in, for the most part, both of the husband's and 77 lights of public life. Isaac, the liberal-born daughter of a well-to-do, somewhat eccentric Hawaiian-American family, marries Harry Victor, a United States senator who wants to become president. Throughout the 30 years of their marriage the couple's much-publicized life becomes, from Isaac's point of view, a series of "photo opportunities."

Regrettably, but never bitterly, Isaac describes the mounting dislocation of her public life with Victor and her private fascination with another man. As a teenager she met Jack Lovett, a man many years her senior. A Bogart-like figure, he moves easily through the dark world of weapons deals, intelligence networks and covert operations. Didion writes, "Some men (fewer women) are solitary, unattached to any particular place or institution, most comfortable not exactly alone but in the presence of strangers. They are comfortable for company or companyless." Superficially antithetical to Victor's public morality, Lovett is by far the more attractive, more honest man. Throughout Isaac's marriage to Victor, during his unsuccessful presidential campaign, in the midst of the Vietnam War and throughout the raising of her two children, neither she nor

Lovett ever give up loving one another. Although *Democracy* is to a considerable extent a romance, it is a remarkably unsentimental one.

Didion constantly reveals to the reader her struggle with the form of the novel, openly disavowing the options she faced as its author. What was initially meant to be soft and sentimental is glittering and hard. The book cuts from Honolulu to New York to Hong Kong to Saigon with the expedition and

precision of a channel swimmer. In a book wrecked with the majesty of American life in the late 1970s, Didion presents the gestures and statements that are the fragments of its story almost without comment, anchored by a conclusion: "Let us give you a little piece of advice," says Isaac's uncle in *Democracy*. "Life can only be understood backwards, but it must be lived forwards." Rereading "What makes reading *Democracy* so difficult, but finally so rewarding, is that precisely the same can be said of Didion's writing."

—DAVID MCFARLANE



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the entrance to the cochlea slightly, sending electrical stimulation through it. But the newer, multiple-electrode models—ranging from four electrodes in the Utah project to 32 in an Australian model and 32 in a device due the University of Toronto and Carleton University in Ottawa are developing—extend throughout roughly half of the curving hollow of the cochlea.

Essential to both types of implant is the tiny microphones, which the user wears outside the ear or on a lapel, and the microelectronics that process sound into electrical signals. Currently, the patient carries a lightweight pack that processes sounds captured by the microphone. Wires running from the pack transmit electrical signals by means of magnetic impulses or radio waves to a receiving disc usually located under the skin behind the ear, which is then joined to the cochlea.

Researchers believe that eventually the implant with several electrodes will theoretically allow consistently better understanding of speech than a device with one, because of the range of frequencies it can convey. But the multiple devices are still very expensive (about \$10,000, compared with \$5,500 for a single-electrode model), may be difficult to remove and involve complex computer processing, which is more likely to malfunction. Meanwhile, a key question still facing researchers is whether the new generation of multiple-channel artificial ears is worth the effort. The condition of the auditory nerve is a major factor in determining which patients might benefit most from the more expensive implants. But, so far, existing diagnostic testing has failed to give surgeons a clear idea of how many nerve fibres remain in a deaf person's ear and in which parts of the cochlea they are located.

Even though problems remain, many researchers have identified one group of potential patients that stands to gain enormously from cochlear implants. "The bottom line of the whole thing is babies who are born deaf or who lose their hearing before they have developed language," said the University of British Columbia's head of ear, nose and throat surgery, Dr. Patrick Doyle, who, as a collaborator with the House Ear Institute, has so far implanted six adults with the one-electrode device. If completely deaf children can be implanted early enough, some researchers contend, they could learn to learn language, go to school with hearing children, interact far better integrated into society. But before investigators of the new multiple-channel implants venture into extensive work with children, they first have to answer important questions about the usefulness of the more complex devices. □



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PHOTOGRAPHY

A folk hero of the art

In the eyes of the world Ansel Adams' dramatic black-and-white photographs of the American West virtually defined the image of this majestic landscape. His best-known pictures became icons of scenic grandeur: a delicate moon floating above a massive rock face in Yosemite National Park, a surrealistic field of locusts stretching toward the horizon peaks of the Sierra Nevada. Through numerous exhibitions, prints, posters and books which sold in the millions, Adams, who died last week at the age of 82, was the United States' best-known photographer. His fervent championing of the art of the camera and of his beloved wilderness made the amiable figure, with his graying beard and Boston hat, the folk hero of the medium.

Born in San Francisco in 1903, Adams was introduced to his true vocation on a visit in 1916 to the Yosemite Valley where he took his first photographs with a Kodak Box Brownie. As a critic, teacher and innovator, Adams contributed more than any other photographer to his art in establishing photography as a legitimate art form. He was a perfectionist, known for numerous books on photographic technique and for the exquisite total clarity of his prints that Adams also maintained that a well-made picture was nothing without a powerful vision behind it. As he once said, "There is nothing worse than a brilliant concept of a pretty thing." Still, for most of his long career he was forced to ease his living from commercial photography. Only in the past few decades, when prices for his prints soared as high as \$50,000, did he benefit from the boom he helped create.

Adams found his favorite subject matter early and he rarely pursued any other. He compared his love of the outdoors to a religion and he played an active role in environmental groups. Some critics found his unabashed reverence for nature overly sentimental, but others have seen Adams as the last link in a great romantic tradition dating back to the 19th century. As Julia Bow-wow, director of photography at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, put it, "It does not seem likely that a photographer of the future will be able to bring to the world what landscape the person, trust and belief that Adams has brought to it."

—G.M.



Buster on a good gambler and carouser who had the ability to light up any stage

MUSIC

The spirit of swing

About half a century ago, William "Count" Basie, a little-known bandleader from Kansas City, made his debut in New York City. At once he became the most sophisticated bandstand with a rhythmic, rolling broadness of jazz which made Ernie Biggs' band the "swing" band of the 1930s. Basie, who died of cancer in Florida last week at 79, was one of the pre-eminent leaders of the Big Band era, along with Duke Ellington and Benny Goodman. With such hits as "One O'Clock Jump" and "Jumpin' at the Woodside," the Basie band typified the intimate, swinging sound of swing, the popular musical form that dominated the late 1930s and early 1940s. And, although the times changed, Basie's approach to music never did. "Why should I change?" he once asked. "If I did, I don't think you'd recognize it as me."

Born in a black ghetto in Red Bank, N.J., in 1904, Basie started his career as a drummer, but he switched to the piano under the tutelage of his idol, Fats Waller, in New York during the 1920s. He moved with a vaudeville touring show to Kansas City and eventually headed a band in 1935. Except for a brief period in the 1950s when career financial mismanagement forced him to break up his group, Basie was able to keep a big band together—over the years the Basie sound became glossier and more conservative. The band never regained the status of its early days, when it featured such brilliant soloists as Billie Holiday on vocals, Herschel Evans on tenor saxophone and Jo Jones on drums. But it maintained its popularity largely because of Basie's skill as a leader and his spare, subtle performances on the keyboards. The band kept up a busy schedule throughout the 1970s, despite Basie's two heart attacks and arthritis in his spine. Basie continued out of sheer love. "It's not because of the public that he's on the stand before we are most night," said longtime friend and band guitarist Freddie Green. "It's to hear the band for his own sake."

Despite Basie's ability to light up a stage, he was a slow, shy, reserved man. In his heyday Basie was an avid gambler and carouser, but in recent years his favorite pastimes were watching television and relaxing with his daughter, Diane, and his vivacious wife, Culberson, who died last year at 67. In a rare interview Basie said recently: "I've lived the life I wanted to live. Wastefulness just was to play." In his case the popular spirit of Basie will continue to swing. —GILLIAN MACKAY

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FILMS

A decadent hell of love

A WOMAN IN FLAMES
Directed by Robert van Aken

As *A Woman in Flames* opens, Eva (Gabriel Byrne) walks out on her husband in the middle of a boring party that they are hosting. To keep herself in the comfortable style she has been accustomed to, she decides to become a high-class Berlin prostitute. Once she falls in love with an aging gigolo, Chris (Mathew Carver), and they set up house—and business—-together. But as Eva acquires a taste for sadism with her clients, Chris becomes increasingly conventional. One evening, when he can no longer cope with Eva's perverted sexuality, he punches her, douses her with liquor and sets her on fire. The film's view of their bizarre relationship is glacial. But *A Woman in Flames* is still one of the best movies ever made about the difficulty of reconciling sexual fantasy with reality. Its moral is simply that in terms of sex, business and pleasure do not mix.

That somewhat flippant message is consistent with the distanced and wryly observant tone that director Robert van Aken adopts throughout the film. Eva and Chris are believable as characters, but the movie's cynicism stems as a misreading of Chris, who takes his patron for his clients, is no more honest than Eva, who leads, whips and humiliates him. Back to having a drug with fantasy. Chris's dream of marriage seems to be more palatable only because it is conventional. A better sexual touch, both protagonists display a bizarre obsession with cleanliness; sex is still something dirty for them.

At the film's centre is the hypnotic performance of the little-known Landgrebe. Her Eva is a portrait of a woman who goes too far in living out her fantasies of control. Landgrebe has a body that parades voluptuousness, especially when she dresses in a black leather harness. By that point in the film she is so hardened that the audience half expects her to dry her hair with a blowtorch. Next to her powerful presence, Carver's slicked-back violet is the perfect complement. They emotionally sterile relationship provides a powerful focus for the film's commentary on contemporary sex. *A Woman in Flames* is as chillingly modern as a rednecked specimen jar.

—LAURENCE D'OLIVE

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- 1) People
- 2) Entertainment
- 3) Sports
- 4) Lifestyle
- 5) Science and Technology
- 6) Environment

Our judges will choose one overall Best of Show Winner, plus first, second and third prize winners in each category with up to seven honorable mentions in each category in all, over 60 prizes will be awarded.

The names of the winners will be published in the September 24, 1984 issue of Maclean's.

Conditions

1. Prints, either color or black and white, must be at least five by seven inches, unmounted. On the back of each photograph entered, you must print the entrant's name, address and the category entered.

2. Color slides may be either 35 mm or 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches. The entrant's name, address and the category being entered must appear on each slide.
3. The judges reserve the right to resubmit entries from one category to another.
4. All entries must be properly packaged. If a self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed, entries will be returned. However, Maclean's assumes no liability for loss or damage.
5. Photographs must be taken in 1984.
6. The entrant grants Maclean's the right to publish or exhibit any submitted photograph and guarantees that the photograph has not been previously published and is not subject to any copyright other than entrant's.
7. Employees of Maclean's Hunter and their families are not eligible. Members of the Canadian Photographic Trade Association and the Photo Marketing Association and their families are not eligible.
8. Entries must be mailed to:

Maclean's Photo Contest
777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7



Contest closes July 31, 1984, and all entries must be received by midnight on five days. Entry forms and complete lists of prizes are available at participating camera stores, photo studios or by writing to Maclean's Photo Contest.

The loneliest city in Canada

By Allan Fotheringham

The art of Toronto-looking seems to be a bit of a decline lately; largely, one suspects, because the rest of the country has become bored with it. Once Toronto, in its infancy, decided that it liked being looked-on-for-attention, it was a city of the future. The rest of Canada got on with the job of improving the quality of life, deprived as it is of the advantages of Harold Ballard, gridlock, steamy summers and the Maple Leafs. Toronto, the bully on the block who craves attention, actually misses all the tawdry rocks.

How ironic, therefore, that the ultimate pat-down has come from somebody sitting out to praise the place. The *Statist* of Statistics Canada, in a tribute to Toronto's 150th anniversary, have published a book of the city and its people that tells us really more than we want to know about the Good-on-the-Whole. It's like those people who steal the garbage of rich-sans and, gazed through it, reveal a lot of sordid little secrets that would have been better left lying. Toronto 150, *A Portrait of a Changing City* serves our largest and richest city as a rather pitiful place where people seem to spend most of their time, when they are not at the movies, talking on the phone.

Did you know, *StatCan* proudly adds, that the average Toronto family spends \$45 a year on movies—more than families in any other big city? Or that no other city has as many households with three or more telephones? And that the lawless misanthropy of Toronto is unmatched? All that proves what any visitor always notices: Toronto, like New York, is the loneliest city in the country. It demonstrates Toronto is absolutely checkmated with wacky and stripes, essay of them affluent and well-dressed with designer gold chains around their necks, searching for something that has eluded both them and the office of Statistics Canada, who attempt to measure civic pride with a bulldozer—and miss.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

The document (could this be Ottawa's secret revenge?) goes on to inform us that the delicate Toronto from its earliest days in 1824, when it was a city of 3,262 people and 14,000 cows. The dominant species, the cows, have now been replaced by lawyers. Glary be, 64 per cent of the citizens have no television sets. And one-third of all households has no conditioning, more than anywhere else in Canada—and more than anywhere else, one might add.

This thin book of our times reveals the most prominent fact of all about Toronto: It is a city with more women

Eaton, the charmingest Toronto mayor whose last pretense (intention or that of a statistic. Did Laporte really want to reveal that the average Torontonian does not like to sleep traffic laws? Toronto drivers earned \$303,044 traffic tickets in 1983. That's a rate of 116,057 per 100,000 people, compared with 144,777 per 100,000 in ladies Vancouver. Or that police catch disqualified drivers on Toronto streets at the rate of 141 per 100,000 population, compared with 21.8 in Vancouver? Is this a city of cowboys? Whatever, its dangerous life is dangerous. They confirm to the

goker-foot, cross-stroke that their favorite activity is talking. They talk almost as much as they work—33 hours a week. They spend 18 hours with the flipping TV, all the way down to four hours for "hobbies/crafts" (See above.)

What good affliction, with an average family income of \$20,616, putting it up there with Vancouver? Only six per cent owns a vacation home, while in lovely Halifax it is 20 per cent. The percentage of people who own bicycles is the same in Winnipeg as in Toronto—and that does not include Liberal leadership candidates. The not only liked with penis envy for Toronto, is impressed by the fact that in the trendy Annex men, just behind the Port Place, full of the Yuppies—young, expensive wealth professional people—only 34 per cent of the adult population is married. Or that in establishment Rosedale, home of those good sex sociologists, the average income of \$80,666 in 1985 has more than tripled since 1971.

In 1912 the poet Rupert Brooke wrote in a letter: "Toronto is difficult to describe... It is a healthy, cheerful city, a clean-shaven, pink-faced, respectfully dressed, fairly energetic, unsophisticated, possibly social, well-to-do, public school and variety sort of city... What must one say of Toronto? It is not squalid, nor seintened, nor shewn, nor selfish. It is straight."

In fact, Toronto, like the New York it wants to become, is a *StatCan* miserably proven—in its insularity the most provincial city of all.



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than men. 15,000 more, to be exact. It fits in, statistically, the celebrated theory of one Toronto journalist (Hershel, single) that one dark night in 1974 a band of Martians secretly landed in Toronto and kidnapped all the straight, single men between the ages of 35 and 55. Anyone walking the streets of Yorkville or Cabbagtown, observing the slim young men in gold earrings walking hand-in-hand and brandishing their buttocks in their coat tails, can only agree with the theory. To be a single woman in Toronto, I am told, is as lonely as being an intellectual in the Liberal leadership race. Whatever the reason, those men, who are still astonishingly straight and do not frequent—as the married men do—the topless bars of Yonge Street, have apparently fled the city. It does not make for a pleasant scene at a nightclub.

Charles Laporte, the federal minister responsible for *StatCan*, at a ceremony at City Hall proudly presented a special edition of Toronto 150 to Art



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